

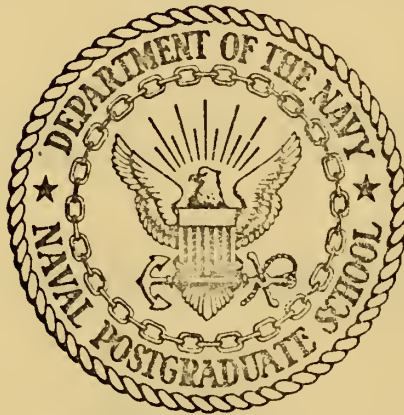
RADIK:  
AN INTERACTIVE GRAPHICS AND TEXT EDITOR

Richard F. Ashford



# NAVAL POSTGRADUATE SCHOOL

## Monterey, California



# THESIS

RADIK:

AN INTERACTIVE GRAPHICS AND TEXT EDITOR

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June 1972

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RADIK: An Interactive Graphics and Text Editor

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Submitted in partial fulfillment of the  
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MASTER OF SCIENCE IN COMPUTER SCIENCE

from the

NAVAL POSTGRADUATE SCHOOL  
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## ABSTRACT

RADIK is an interactive graphics and text editing system designed for use with an ADAGE AGT/10 graphics computer, either in a stand-alone mode, or in conjunction with an XDS 9300 computer. The thesis presents an overview of desirable attributes and capabilities of an interactive graphics display system. A description is given of the graphics display system presently in use at the Naval Postgraduate School Computer Laboratory, along with its apparent deficiencies. Objectives for an improved graphics and text editor are presented, in addition to results achieved and problems encountered while designing RADIK. A brief summary of results and applications is presented and implementation of RADIK is proposed. Computer programs developed during the work are appended for reference.





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## ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The author wishes to express his appreciation to Mr. William Thomas of the Electrical Engineering Computer Laboratory for giving freely of his time and assistance throughout the development of the work presented in this thesis.





## I. INTRODUCTION

The aim of any computer graphics system is to maximize the information transfer between the user and the computer, preferably in an interactive way. As the applications for computer graphics displays expand, characteristics of the "optimum" system become more difficult to establish. "Optimum" characteristics are a function of the problem to be solved, i.e., the application. But the user may be further constrained by budget limitations or equipment availability. At the same time, the equipment manufacturer, although he would like to offer the "optimum" system to each user, is more often forced to produce standardized, versatile configurations which will satisfy many requirements. Frequently then, the user may find his graphics system lacking in one or more attributes which would be desirable for his application.

Attributes which are typical of most computer graphics systems are [1]:

- (1) Generation of a steady, non-flickering display.
- (2) Generation of typical graphic elements (e.g., characters, lines, cursors, etc.).
- (3) Performance of certain "routine" editing functions - such as light pen tracking, erasing, scaling, rotation, and translation.

The functions listed in attribute (3) can be accomplished with hardware, software, or a combination of both hardware and



software. Those systems which utilize software for performing the graphics editing function afford the user an opportunity to "redesign" or modify the existing editor so that it more closely resembles his "optimum" system. Such a system exists in the Computer Laboratory at the Naval Postgraduate School.

The purpose of this thesis is threefold:

- (1) To discuss design considerations taken into account in redesigning GATED, the graphics and text editor presently in use at the Naval Postgraduate School;
- (2) To present RADIK, a graphics and text editor which more fully utilizes the capabilities of existing hardware at the Naval Postgraduate School; and
- (3) To propose implementation of RADIK at the Naval Postgraduate School.

The thesis is divided into five parts. First, a brief background of graphics research is presented. Secondly, this thesis deals with the considerations taken into account when designing RADIK. This includes a description of the hardware installed in the computer laboratory of the Naval Postgraduate School, along with the present editing system, GATED, and its apparent shortcomings and deficiencies. In addition, the second section contains a discussion of the XDS 9300 FORTRAN graphics package, a set of FORTRAN callable subroutines which are used to create graphics data blocks and to transmit them to the display computer.



The third part of the thesis presents RADIK, a software graphics and text editor which can be used at the Naval Postgraduate School. RADIK is compared to GATED and objectives are stated. Results of the work on which this thesis is based are then presented.

The fourth section summarizes the work and the fifth proposes implementation of RADIK at the Naval Postgraduate School. Program listings which were developed during the design of RADIK are appended for further reference.



## II. BACKGROUND

Once computer graphics systems had become a physical reality, most of the technological research in the field was devoted to providing improved hardware devices--devices which could operate more reliably and with higher quality output--for printing and plotting information. Very little was done to produce sophisticated hardware and software techniques to better match the user to the computer. In the past few years, however, the emphasis on visual displays has channeled much research toward improving interaction between man and the machine. In the early stages of this research, a great deal of attention was given to the problem of standardizing programming languages and developing economical, efficient compilers to translate from programming languages to machine code. Such work still continues. However, more emphasis is now being placed on the development of graphics languages.

Much work has been done and many papers been written on the design of a general purpose graphics language ([2], [3], [4], [5]). However, the designer of a general purpose graphics language is faced with a variety of users, each with his own special applications. In order to satisfy the greatest number of needs, the designer is forced to create a language which will not satisfy some needs, and is, therefore, not generalized. One suggestion is to design a "super-language", which would contain subsets for implementation by the various users.





The design of such a language, of course, would have to take into account the fact that different users also have different hardware. We are faced with the alternatives of a special purpose graphics language for each user or, perhaps, several "semi-general" purpose graphics languages, each of which would accommodate many users. While the work presented in this thesis was not in the area of language construction or language design, it should be noted that RADIK provides the interactive capabilities which most languages strive for, while requiring the user to use only FORTRAN programming and function switches to implement them.



### III. CONSIDERATIONS IN DESIGNING A GRAPHICS AND TEXT EDITOR

#### A. EXISTING GRAPHICS HARDWARE AT THE NAVAL POSTGRADUATE SCHOOL

In order to understand the problems encountered in attempting to design a graphics and text editor, one must be aware of the philosophy, data structures, operating procedures, and hardware configuration of the system in which it is to reside. Reference [6], describes the Computer Laboratory in detail. Present equipment at the Naval Postgraduate School includes four computer systems: a medium size, general purpose, digital computer system (XDS 9300), two small graphics computer systems (AGT/10), and one analog computer system (CI 5000). These systems may be used separately (referred to as stand alone operation) or in combination with one or more of the other systems. Figure 1 shows each system and its communication links to the other computer systems. Note that the analog and graphics systems each communicate with the XDS 9300, but cannot communicate with each other except via the XDS 9300.

##### 1. XDS 9300

The XDS 9300 is the main computer in the laboratory. It has a main (core) memory of 32K words and a magnetic drum for secondary storage. System operation is controlled at the operator's console and teletypewriter. Input to the XDS 9300 is via card reader, teletypewriter, paper tape reader, or magnetic tape drive while output may be sent to the line.



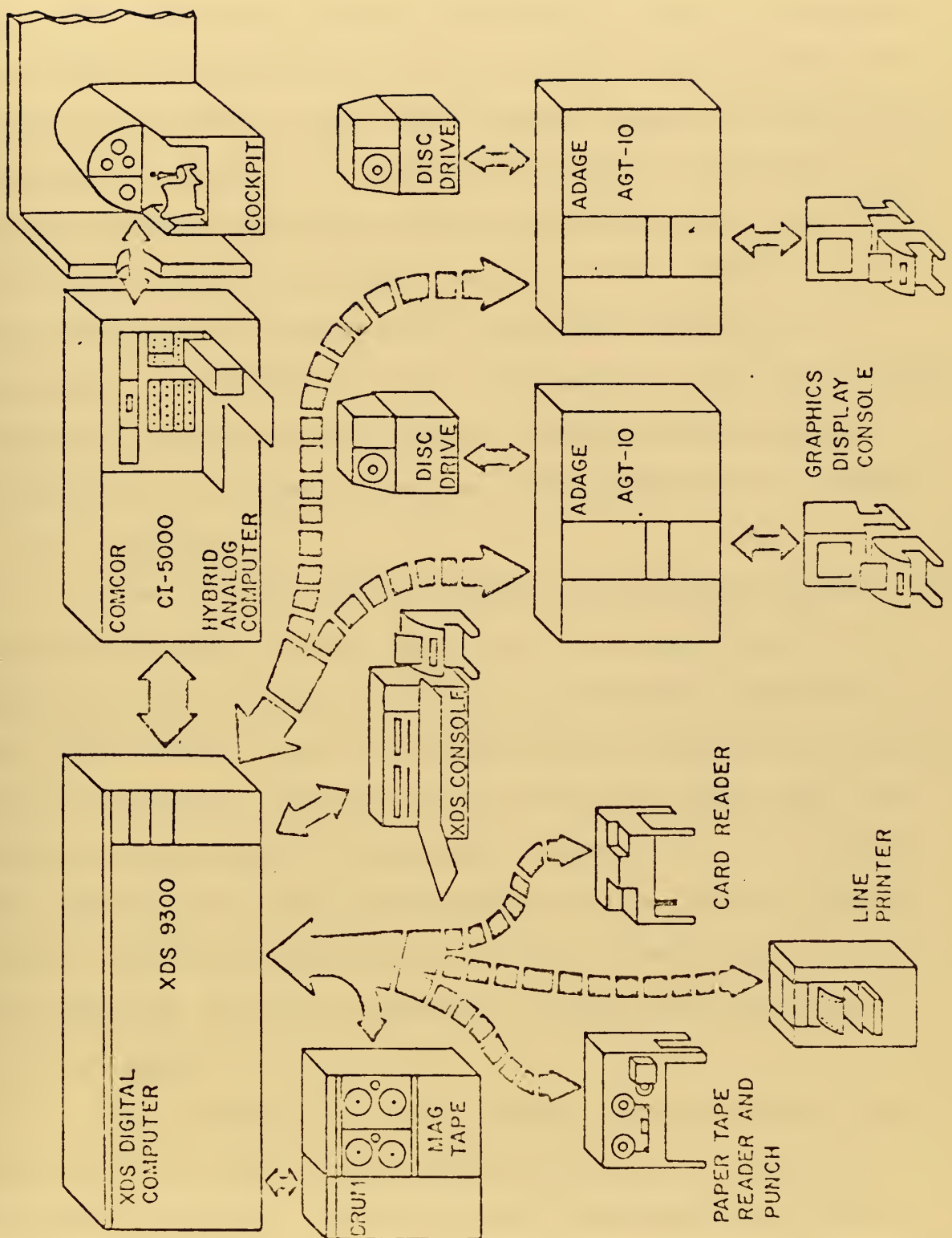


Figure 1. Electrical Engineering Computer Laboratory



printer, paper tape punch, teletypewriter, or magnetic tape drive. The operations and organization of this system allow real-time inputs via special input ports (some of these ports are used to communicate with the CI 5000). This real-time capability allows the XDS 9300 computer system to handle, in addition to the obvious computational applications of a digital computer system, many other applications. Such applications include the real-time monitoring, control, or data reduction of concurrently operating scientific experiments. Furthermore, these applications could also include graphical display on the AGT/10. The XDS 9300 may be programmed in its assembly language (META-SYMBOL) or in FORTRAN.

## 2. CI 5000

The CI 5000 computer system is an analog computer with a full complement of digital logic. The analog portion is primarily used for the solution of differential equations with the digital logic allowing decision making and switching to be performed. This system, in the stand-alone mode, may solve a large number of problems in simulation. The use of the XDS 9300 and the CI 5000 together allow hybrid computations. The major application of hybrid computation is in the modeling of dynamic systems or optimization problems.

## 3. AGT/10

Each AGT/10 is a small general purpose digital computer with 8K of main (core) memory and magnetic disks for secondary storage. Input is from a teletypewriter, paper tape reader, lightpen, "joystick" type potentiometer, function switches and variable control dial potentiometers. Output





appears on the cathode ray tube, paper tape punch, or teletypewriter. These I/O components, along with some special graphics hardware, make them very effective graphics computers. Their limited storage and lack of a high level language limits their stand-alone capability somewhat. However, when the AGTs are used in conjunction with the XDS 9300, a large number of interactive, graphical problems may be handled.

## B. FORTRAN GRAPHICS PACKAGE

The XDS 9300 FORTRAN user presently has access to a number of library subroutines for use in outputting graphics information to the AGT/10 and GATED. The user is primarily concerned with the areas of graphics initialization, output, output with response, and input. Reference [6] contains detailed explanations of the graphics subroutines as well as examples of their use.

### 1. Graphics Initialization Subroutine--DGINIT

This routine must be called before any of the other graphics subroutines may be called. This subroutine specifies a FORTRAN integer array as the graphics directory, causes GATED to initialize its graphics directory in the AGT/10, and deletes all graphics blocks. This, of course, causes all graphics displays to be erased from the screen. A typical call would be

```
CALL DGINIT (IDEV, IGDIR, NWDIR, IER)
```

IDEV is an integer variable which can assume the values 1 or



2, specifying the number of the AGT being used. IER is an error flag used by all graphics subroutines. Specific values of IER denote various error conditions which are listed in [6]. IGDIR is the first word address of an integer array to be used as the graphics directory. NWDIR is the dimension of the graphics directory; it must be one greater than the number of graphics blocks in existence at any one time. DGINIT zeros out the directory, whose words are subsequently filled by other system subroutines. Each word in the directory corresponds to a single graphics block. When a new block is created, the first non-zero word in the directory is filled with data for that block. As the blocks are created, they are numbered consecutively in ascending order.

## 2. Graphics Output Subroutine - GRAPHO

This routine outputs the graphics data block (image array) to the AGT/10 and GATED for presentation on the cathode ray tube. No editing may be performed at the graphics console on blocks which have been output by GRAPHO. A typical call would be of the form:

```
CALL GRAPHO (IDEV, IMAGE, NWORD, IBLK, IER)
```

IDEV specifies to which AGT/10 the block is being passed. IMAGE is the first word address of the graphics data block being output. NWORD is the number of words in that block, and IBLK is the block number (as referred to in the section above). Graphics data blocks contain two types of words: The first (header) word, and as many data words as are needed to specify the figure which is to be drawn. Figure 2(a)



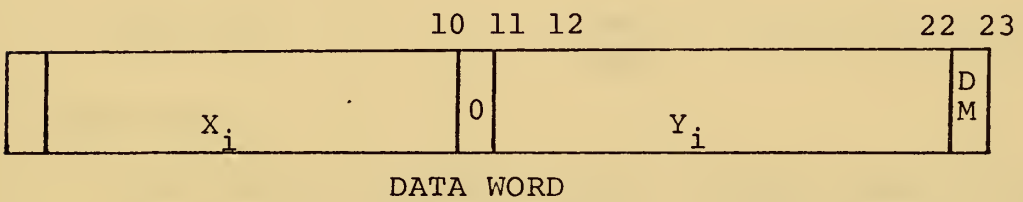
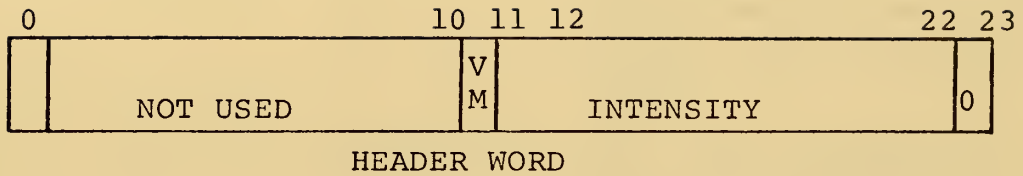


Figure 2(a). Present XDS 9300 Data Structure

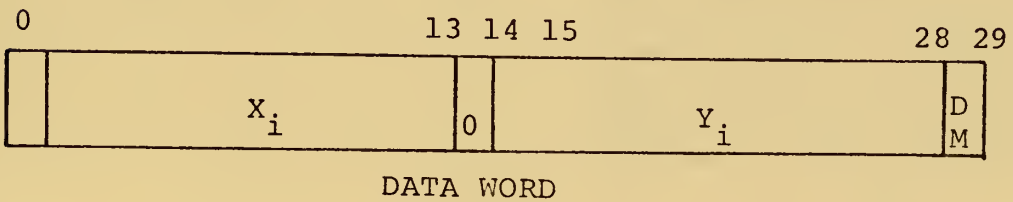
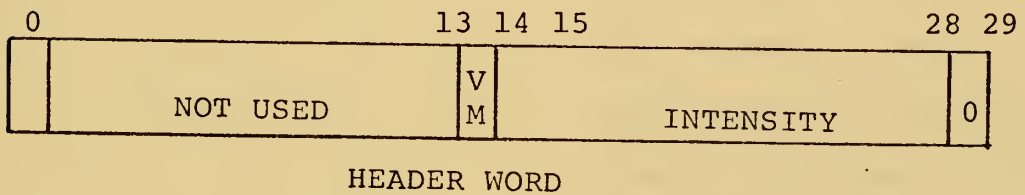


Figure 2(b). Present AGT/10 Data Structure



depicts the format of each of these words. The fields have the following interpretation:

#### HEADER WORD

bit 11: VM... If VM=0 the lines of the data block will be solid. If VM=1 the lines will be dashed

bits 12-22 INTENSITY... The value in this field is a two's complement number ranging from -1024 to +1023.

bit 23: Set to 0 and not typically used.

#### DATA WORD

Each data word has the same format, which allows one word to define a point in the Cartesian coordinate system. Each word is interpreted as the endpoint of a line whose starting point is the previous word.

bits 0-10:  $X_i$  - This is the X coordinate of the  $i^{\text{th}}$  point. It is a two's complement number ranging from -1024 to +1023.

bit 11: Must be set to zero

Bits 12-22:  $Y_i$  - This is the Y coordinate of the  $i^{\text{th}}$  point. It is a two's complement number in the same range as  $X_i$ .

bit 23: DM - When DM=1 the line defined by this word is drawn. When DM=0 the line is a move (not visible, but still exists). This allows the drawing of disconnected images.

Note: The maximum values of  $X_i$  and  $Y_i$  define a 20" square.<sup>i</sup> The screen is a 12" square and the linear portion is a 10" square. Thus,  $X_i$  and  $Y_i$  must be between -512 and +511 if the figure is to be drawn inside the 10" square.





### 3. Graphic Output with Response Subroutine-GRAPHR

This subroutine is called with exactly the same parameters as GRAPH0. In addition to passing the image array for display on the cathode ray tube, GRAPHR also causes GATED to enter an edit mode for the block concerned. The block may then be edited at the AGT/10 display. The FORTRAN programmer would normally cause his program to loop until editing operations were complete.

```
CALL GRAPHR (IDEV, IMAGE, NWORD, IBLK, IER)
```

### 4. Graphics Input Subroutine - GRAPHI

This subroutine inputs an image array from the AGT/10 to the XDS 9300.

```
CALL GRAPHI (IDEV, IMAGE, IBLK, IER)
```

IDEV, IBLK and IER are as defined above. IMAGE is the first word address of an integer array where the data block is to be placed.

### 5. Special Routines

To construct a graphic image requires a great deal of bit processing. To allow the user to avoid these difficulties, the functions IHEAD and IPACK were created. In addition there is a special subroutine, UNPACK, which extracts values from the fields of the image array words for use as FORTRAN variables.

#### a. Function to Create Header Word - IHEAD

```
IMAGE (1) = IHEAD (IDSH, INT)
```

In this example, IMAGE (1) is the header word



of an image array. IDSH and INT are variables which IHEAD will place in the VM and INTENSITY fields, respectively (see Figure 2(a)).

b. Function to Create Data Word - IPACK

IMAGE (I) = IPACK (X, Y, IDM)

In this example, IMAGE (I) is the  $i^{\text{th}}$  word in a graphics data block. X, Y, and IDM are variables which IPACK will place in the  $X_i$ ,  $Y_i$ , and DM fields, respectively.

c. Subroutine to Extract Values from the Image -  
UNPACK

CALL UNPACK (IMAGE (I), X, Y, IDM)

In this case, IMAGE (I) is the  $i^{\text{th}}$  word of a graphics data block. X, Y, and IDM are variables where UNPACK will place the values from the  $X_i$ ,  $Y_i$ , and DM fields, respectively. In other words, this subroutine performs the reverse process of IPACK.

C. GATED, EXISTING GRAPHICS AND TEXT EDITOR AT THE NAVAL  
POSTGRADUATE SCHOOL.

1. Philosophy of GATED

The existing graphics and text editor program, GATED, resides as a permanent file on the system disk packs. It essentially performs three tasks [6]:

(1) Refreshing the cathode ray tube display.

The screen is refreshed as part of the program's major cycle at about 40 frames per second, except during data transfers to or from the XDS 9300. During these data transfers, no refresh is performed.



(2) Communicating with the graphics console operator. GATED uses the CRT display, teletypewriter, lightpen, and function switches to communicate with the user. The user can create text and graphics data or edit existing data. For simplicity one can think of creating data as editing an empty data block. During editing of data, the screen will be refreshed, but data will not be transferred between the AGT/10 and the XDS 9300.

(3) Communicating with the FORTRAN graphics package in the XDS 9300 (described in III B. above).

GATED divides its data into two sets, graphics and text. This thesis has concerned itself only with graphics data, as it has been in that area that the design improvements have been made. The graphics data blocks, as described in III B. above and Figure 2(a), are transferred via the interface to the AGT/10. GATED displays all of the data blocks that it has stored in the AGT/10 memory. The FORTRAN graphics package can only send or retrieve one block of data at one time. The user can edit (or create) only one block of data at a time. To edit a block, the following steps must be performed in the prescribed order [6]:

1. Specify the user's desire to edit data.



2. Specify which block is to be edited or that a new block is to be created. GATED creates an empty block in the latter case.
3. Enter the edit mode.
4. Edit the block.
5. Terminate the edit mode.

Most of the above steps are accomplished by pushing the proper function switches. This is worthy of mention in that it will be shown that RADIK, while preserving the basic editing philosophy of GATED, allows more flexibility in the use of the function switches and other hardware devices (i.e., joystick and variable control dials).

## 2. Data Structure of GATED

GATED performs the necessary shifting and masking required to change the 24 bit XDS 9300 data word into a 30 bit AGT/10 data word (see Figure 2(b)). A zero in bit 14 of the header word will produce a picture with solid lines, while a one in bit 14 will produce a dashed figure. Bits 15-29 are used to specify the amount of intensity with which the block is to be displayed. Bits 1-13 are unused.

In the data words, bits 1-13 are used for the X coordinate for the endpoint of a line, while bits 15-28 are used for the Y coordinate of that point. A zero in bit 29 will result in a move to that point, whereas a one in bit 29 will produce a draw. Bit 14 is unused and always set to zero.

There is a subroutine in GATED(SHRNK), which is used to recover unused storage from graphics data blocks. SHRNK





searches the graphics data block for two or more consecutive moves and deletes all but the last move of the set of consecutive moves. Since moves are not displayed, no effect is seen on the screen display, while the memory words previously occupied by the moves are freed for further utilization. As will be seen later, this subroutine had to be modified for inclusion in RADIK in order to accommodate a new graphics block data structure.

### 3. Control of GATED

The user utilizes the function switches, teletypewriter and lightpen to provide input to GATED. The function switches provide controls for branching to various modes and subroutines which will perform the necessary steps for creating new data blocks or referencing existing data blocks and allowing them to be edited. An overlay labeled "GATED", when placed over the function switches, will indicate what action will be performed by depressing a particular switch (see Figure 3). The upper left hand function switch is designated FNS1 and the lower right hand switch is designated as FNS16. [6]



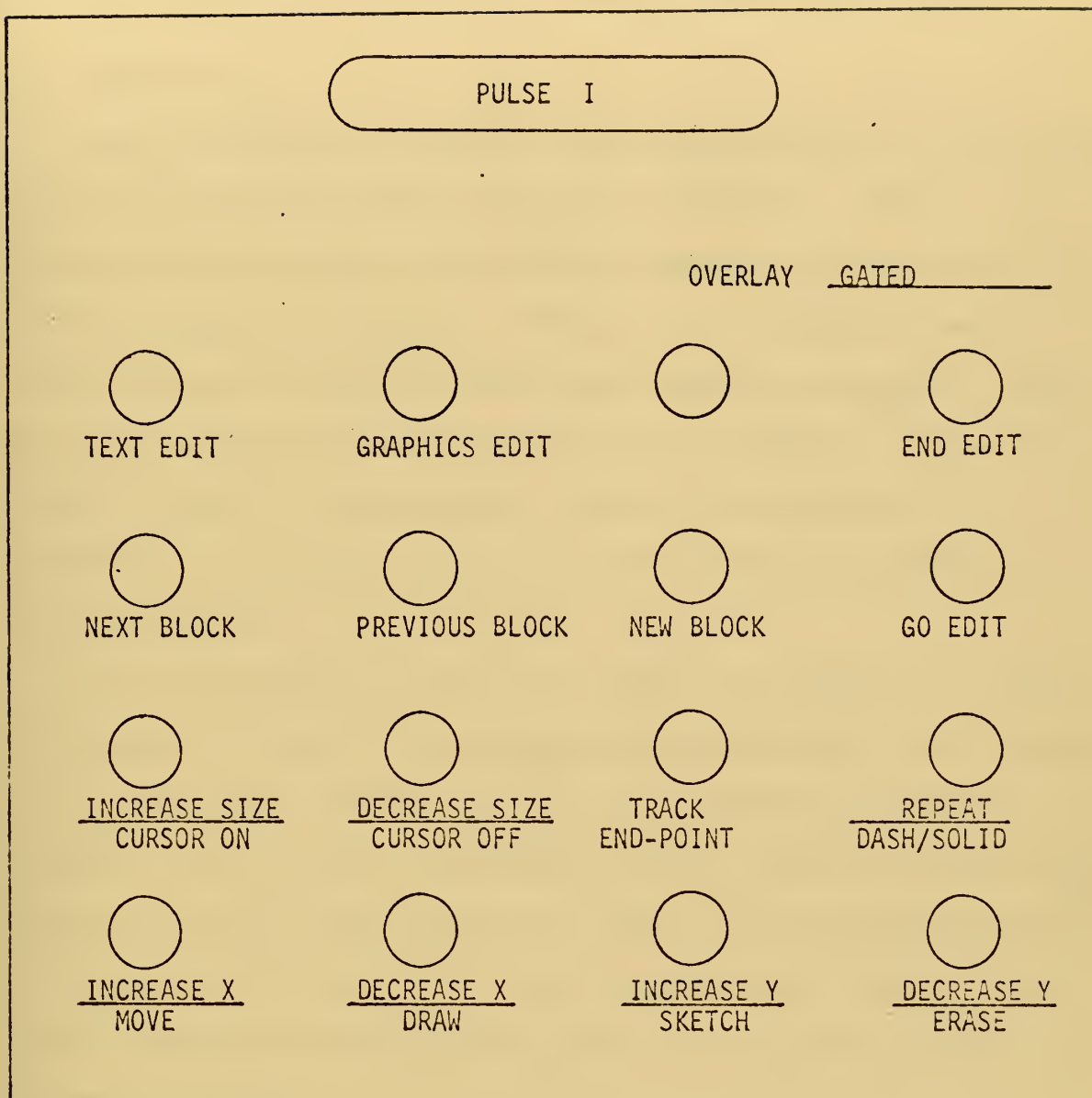


Figure 3  
Function Switches  
(GATED Overlay Shown)



#### IV. RADIK, AN INTERACTIVE GRAPHICS AND TEXT EDITOR

##### A. OBJECTIVES

GATED provides for AGT/10 stand-alone graphics operations as well as XDS 9300-AGT/10 graphics displays. However, it is felt that, in both modes, GATED fails to fully utilize existing graphics hardware. RADIK is an attempt to more fully utilize available interactive graphics hardware, using the philosophy and program structure of GATED as a base from which to build. Specifically, the following goals were proposed as reasonable objectives for the work presented in this thesis:

(1) The display hardware is capable of receiving varying inputs for use in the setting of scale factor, DX (change in X coordinate) and DY (change in Y coordinate). GATED, however, fails to take advantage of this fact and sends values which always set scale factor to unity and DX and DY to zero. It was desired, then, to be able to pass scale factor and DX/DY information from the XDS 9300 to the AGT/10 as part of a graphics block.

(2) To utilize the function switches for editing of graphics displays, both in stand-alone and XDS 9300 modes of operation. GATED presently limits the use of the function switches to those operations denoted in Figure 3 and described in [6].

(3) To utilize the settings of the function switches, variable control dial potentiometers and joystick potentiometers



as control information for the XDS 9300 FORTRAN programs. GATED, although it samples the function switches, does not interrogate the variable control dials or joystick, and furthermore, does not have the capability to transmit any of the above listed information to the XDS 9300.

(4) To make the necessary changes in the XDS 9300 monitor and FORTRAN graphics package to accommodate objectives (1), (2) and (3). This would require modification of the data structures themselves, as well as writing FORTRAN callable assembly language subroutines to process the desired information.

The objectives stated above indicate that the work presented in this thesis encompassed both the AGT/10 and XDS 9300 computers. As mentioned in III above, these computers differ significantly in their design philosophy and operating characteristics. Since the work required an intimate knowledge of the internal structures of each machine, it was decided that it could best be performed by two people. Accordingly, the author is responsible for the AGT/10 software discussed herein, and Lcdr Ralph H. Stowell, Jr., USN, is responsible for the work performed on the XDS 9300. Close communication was required throughout the design process, however, in order to be able to accommodate alterations on both sides of the system and to establish the required interface. The major portion of this work, then, consisted of assembly language (ADEPT) programming on the AGT/10 and assembly language (META-SYMBOL) programming on the XDS 9300. FORTRAN programs were used to test and demonstrate the work.





## B. RESULTS

### 1. Data Structures

#### a. XDS 9300

Perhaps the single most important concept upon which this work relies is the change in the XDS 9300 data structure for graphics blocks. In order to transmit scale factor, DX, and DY as inputs to the AGT/10 graphics and text editor, a radical change was needed in the configuration of the image array. The result is that scale factor information has been placed in the previously unused portion of the header word, while DX and DY are placed in the second word of the array, as illustrated in Figure 4(a). Remaining data words of the block are left unchanged. While this requires one more word of storage for a given block, the advantages gained make this cost trivial.

Previously, if the user had desired to change scale factor or DX/DY, it could never actually be accomplished. Such changes could be simulated, however, by running each of the data words through a FORTRAN "DO" loop to change the X and Y coordinates in such a manner as to effectively change the size or displacement of the figure being displayed. With the new block structure, only the word with the desired information need be modified (i.e., header word or second word). This saves execution time (one assignment statement versus the "n" assignment statements and conditional branch required for a "DO" loop), and also, retains the original coordinate information of the array.



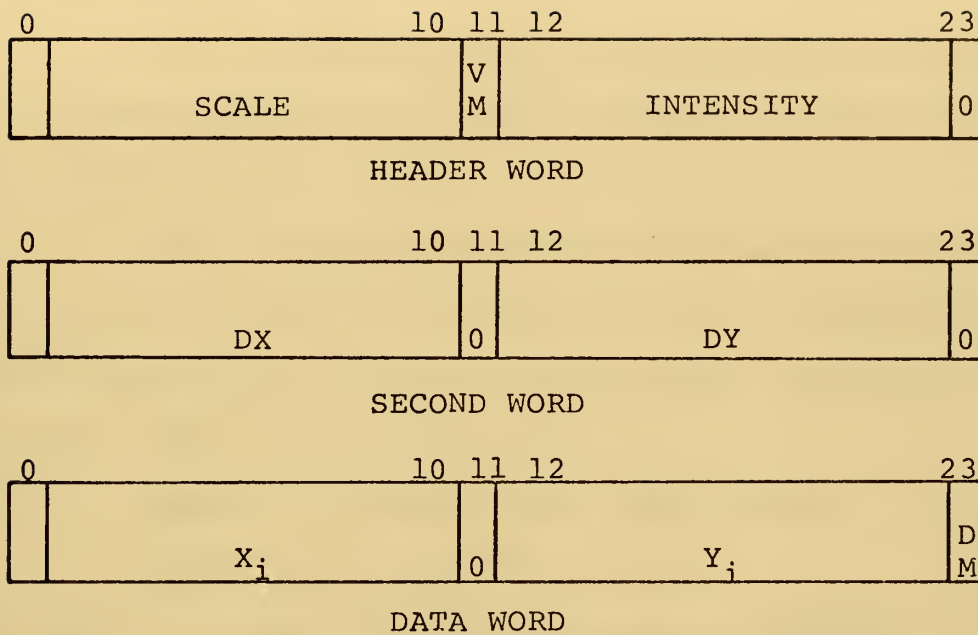


Figure 4(a). Proposed XDS 9300 Data Structure

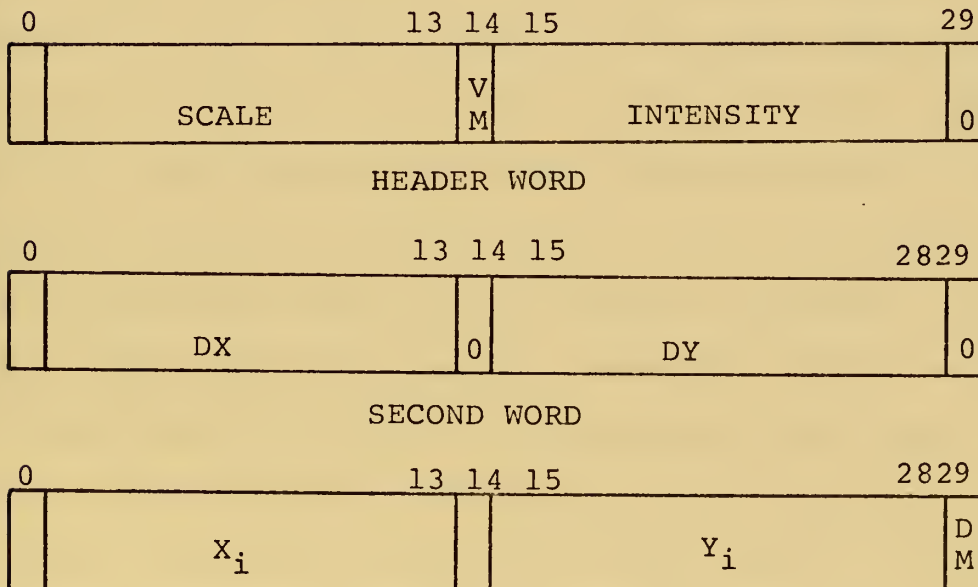


Figure 4(b). Proposed AGT/10 Data Structure



To implement such a data structure, new routines were required to build the graphics data block's first two words. This was accomplished in the following manner:

(1) The header word was built using a specially written FORTRAN subroutine, IPAKM, which is listed in COMPUTER PROGRAM 1.

(2) The second word was built using the function IPACK (described above) with parameters DX, DY and zero. FORTRAN statements for building these first two words of an image array take the following form:

```
IMAGE (1) = IPAKM (SKAL, IDSH, INT)
```

```
IMAGE (2) = IPACK (DX, DY, 0)
```

Where SKAL is an octal number in the range  $0000_8 \leq SKAL \leq 1776_8$ . The choice of this range of numbers is significant and deserves further comment. Since 11 bits (bits 0-10) are used for SKAL, the largest positive number that could be represented is  $3776_8$ . The hardware of the AGT/10 will, in fact, translate  $3776_8$  into a scale factor of unity. However, since one of the desired functions of RADIK was the ability to magnify a figure as well as scale it down,  $1776_8$  was chosen to represent unity to the FORTRAN programmer. In this way, the user will be able to enlarge a figure to twice its original size. It should be pointed out that only 11 bits are used for scale factor information; therefore, no odd numbers can be used, since this might result in setting bit 11 (and therefore IDSH) to 1, even though a solid figure is desired. IDSH, and INT are integer variables as described previously. DX and DY are values in the same range as for



X-Y coordinates. The parameter 0 is passed to IPACK for the second word, since it might otherwise be interpreted as a draw. No changes were necessary for constructing the remaining words of the data block, and either GRAPHO or GRAPHR could still be used to output the block to the AGT/10.

b. AGT/10-RADIK

Since the new XDS 9300 data structures are the most important single concept upon which this work relies, they are responsible for much time and effort to facilitate their use. Since the program structure of GATED was being used as a base, the new block structure being transmitted by the XDS 9300 necessitated extensive program changes in order to be accommodated by the graphics and text editor. The physical size of the program (80 pages of listing) dictated many detailed alterations, mostly in the area of indexing and indirect addressing. Other factors dealing with the data structure also had to be considered; whereas GATED had always set scale factor to unity and DX/DY to zero, RADIK checks the first and second words of an image array for that information and transfers it to the appropriate hardware for implementation. The stand-alone mode of the AGT/10 had to be considered as a separate problem, since the AGT/10 creates empty blocks in that mode. In addition to the same indexing and indirect addressing problems as were encountered in the XDS 9300-AGT/10 mode, it was required to set scale factor initially to unity and DX/DY to zero. In addition, since the function switches were to be used for performing new routines





in both modes, variables which were common to both modes had to be used when implementing that portion of the work.

## 2. Routines

Several new routines were written in order to allow the user to have more flexibility and versatility in FORTRAN programming and to utilize available hardware control devices in both stand-alone and XDS 9300-AGT/10 operation.

### a. AGT/10 - RADIK routines.

The portion of the work presented here consisted of implementing several function switches to perform graphics editing functions while RADIK is in a graphics wait mode. Previously, the switches were not used for functions other than those depicted in Figure 3. The switches and their new functions are listed below:

FNS1	-	translates figure to the left
FNS2	-	translates figure to the right
FNS3	-	scales figure down
FNS5	-	translates figure upward
FNS6	-	translates figure down
FNS7	-	magnifies figure
FNS8	-	rotates the figure

In order for a user to edit a graphics block he must perform the following steps in order [6]:

#### 1. Select the graphics edit mode.

Depress GRAPHICS EDIT (FNS2). The message "GRAPHIC BLOCK SELECT MODE BLOCK1" will appear on the lower edge of the screen if operating in conjunction with the XDS



9300. Otherwise the message "GRAPHIC EDIT REQUEST" appears at the bottom of the screen.

2. Select the graphics block to be edited.

Depress NEXT BLOCK (FNS5) once for each block to be skipped. If the desired block has been passed, depressing PREVIOUS BLOCK (FNS6) will back up one block at a time until the desired block is reached.

At this point, it is also possible to create a new block. To do this, depress NEW BLOCK (FNS7). RADIK allocates all of free core to the new graphics block. This new block becomes the next sequential block. When edit is terminated, the new block will be shrunk to the number of words actually used, thus allowing the unused words to be returned to free core.

3. Start the edit mode.

Depress GO EDIT (FNS8) to enable the graphic edit mode for the selected block. The following message will appear at the bottom of the screen---"GRAPHIC EDIT MODE BLOCK" followed by the block number. If a block has been output from the XDS 9300 via a GRAPHR, these first 3 steps are performed for the user by RADIK.

4. Graphics editing operations.

It is at this point that the function switches listed above are enabled for their new editing capabilities. Figure 5 depicts an overlay for the function switches for use with RADIK. All of the new functions will be performed continuously if the associated switch is held down. Depressing FNS4 will end the editing process (as in GATED) and the block



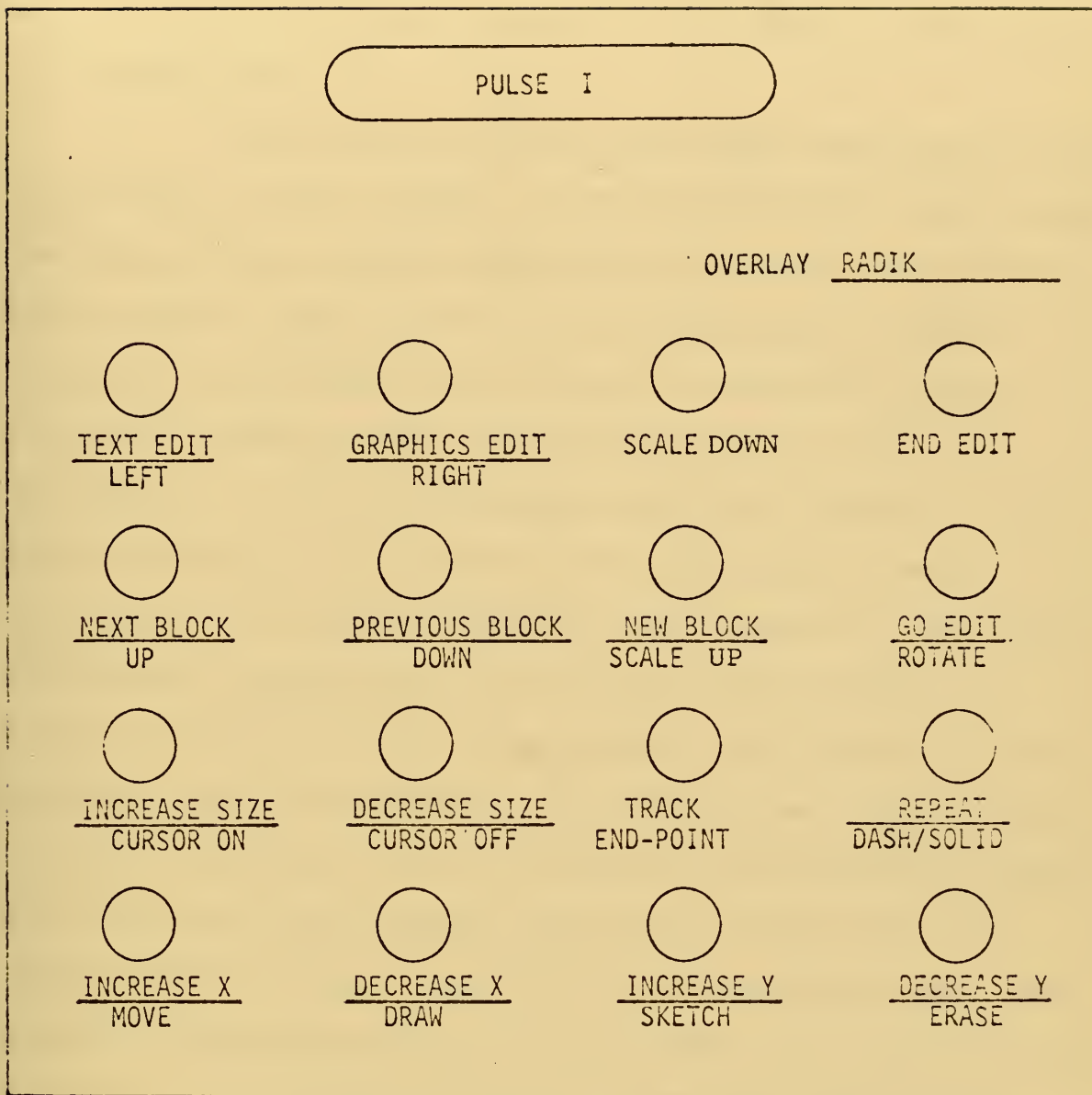


Figure 5  
Function Switches  
(RADIK Overlay Shown)



will contain the information associated with the figure's present perspective and position on the screen. If operating with the XDS 9300, this information will then be transmitted to the XDS 9300.

An interesting difficulty arose during this portion of the work. While editing, if FNS8 is held down long enough, one will notice a gradual diminishing in size of the figure being edited. This is due to the accumulation of small round-off errors which are inherent in the AGT/10 multiplication process. While it appears that the figure is diminishing in scale, in actuality the scale factor is not being changed at all; however, each data word's X and Y coordinates are being altered by minute amounts. While this is obviously undesirable, the only solution would be to limit the number of words in a graphics data block so that a temporary block of arbitrary size could be used to store the original coordinate data and counteract the round-off errors. This would not only restrict the user, but would also increase RADIK's storage requirements and execution time. The proposed corrective action is to use FNS8 for a short period of time (not a severe restriction, since most users would desire less than  $360^{\circ}$  of rotation for a change in perspective), and then correct the size by using FNS7 to magnify the figure.

The structure of the data words themselves also gave rise to a minor difficulty during the implementation of the new editing functions. It was noticed that, when translating a figure horizontally using FNS1 and FNS2, there was a very slight change in the figure's vertical displacement.





This was due to the method being employed to effect the horizontal translation. The method consisted of adding (or subtracting) a small increment to the DX field of the second word in the graphics block whenever FNS1 (or FNS2) was depressed. However, since only half of the second word is being used for the DX field, the addition of this increment would sometimes cause an "overflow" into that portion of the word which is used for DY. This was solved by extracting the information from the DX field, incrementing it, and then inserting it back into the second word. In this way, the DY field will not be inadvertently changed.

RADIK also had to be modified due to the addition of three new routines, VCD, JOYSTK, and SWITCH, to the XDS 9300 FORTRAN graphics package. As their names imply, these routines are used to obtain information from the variable control dials (VCD), joystick (JOYSTK) and function switches (SWITCH). These routines were written as part of the work for this thesis and are described in IV. 2b. below. The writing of these routines necessitated modifying RADIK to:

- (1) Receive the new routines' request for information;
- (2) Obtain the desired information; and
- (3) Transmit the information to the XDS 9300.

Obtaining the desired information (function switch states, variable control dials and joystick potentiometer values) was not a problem. In fact, procedures already existed to procure the states of all the above listed devices. What was needed, then, was a way to communicate the information



request and reply between the XDS 9300 and the AGT/10. This was accomplished by altering the XDS 9300 monitor to handle the new routines in a manner similar to that used for other library subroutines. In addition, communications routines were built into RADIK to process the new routines in a manner similar to GRAPHO and GRAPHR.

#### b. XDS 9300 Subroutines

Three subroutines were written to allow the XDS 9300 user to request and receive the status of the variable control dials (VCD), joystick (JOYSTK), and function switches (SWITCH). VCD and JOYSTK are written in META-SYMBOL, but are FORTRAN callable. SWITCH is written in FORTRAN. All are included in Computer Program 1. The META-SYMBOL routines have been incorporated into the XDS 9300 subroutine library and have been fully tested in a number of programs.

##### 1. VCD

VCD is the assembly language, FORTRAN callable subroutine which requests and receives the readings of all six variable control dial potentiometers. A typical call would be of the form:

```
CALL VCD (IDEV, IDIAL, DIAL, IER)
```

IDEV is the number of the AGT being used. IDIAL is the first word address of an integer array of dimension six, and DIAL is the first word address of a real array of dimension six. IER is the error flag used in all graphics subroutines. As a result of a call to VCD, values of the six variable control dial potentiometers are placed in DIAL (1) through DIAL (6).



## 2. JOYSTK

JOYSTK is the assembly language, FORTRAN callable subroutine which requests and receives the readings of all three potentiometers which are attached to the joystick.

A typical call would be:

```
CALL JOYSTK (IDEV, JOY, AJOY, IER)
```

IDEV is the number of the AGT being used. JOY is the first word address of an integer array of dimension three, and AJOY is the first word address of a real array of dimension three. IER is the error flag used in all graphics subroutines. As a result of a call to JOYSTK, the values of the three joystick potentiometers are placed in AJOY (1) through AJOY (3).

Note that both VCD and JOYSTK are called with what appears to be an "extra" parameter, namely the integer arrays IDIAL and JOY. This is due to the inherent nature of the communications link between RADIK and the XDS 9300. The analog values of the potentiometers are digitized and transmitted as single words to the XDS 9300. Since an integer variable occupies one word of storage in the XDS 9300, these digitized values are first placed in the integer arrays. A specially written subroutine, XFORM, is then called from within VCD and JOYSTK. XFORM transforms the single word digitized quantities into real variables and places them in the double word real arrays.

## 3. SWITCH

SWITCH is a FORTRAN subroutine which requests and receives the status of the 16 function switches. All 16 switches are interrogated to see whether or not they are set,



and this information is passed to the XDS 9300 in the lower 16 bits of a single word. A logical function, CHANGE, is then used to see whether a particular switch is set or not. Typical calls to SWITCH and CHANGE would be:

```
CALL SWITCH (IDEV, ISWITCH, IER)
```

```
IF (CHANGE 3, SWITCH)...
```

In this example, IDEV and IER are the AGT number and error flag respectively. ISWITCH is the integer variable used to store the information and 3 is the number of the switch whose status is being requested. SWITCH and CHANGE, then, provide a means for using the setting of the function switches as branching controls for FORTRAN programs.





#### IV. APPLICATIONS

The results discussed in Section III allow the user much more flexibility in utilizing the available equipment. Translation, rotation, and scaling may be performed in conjunction with the XDS 9300 or in AGT/10 stand-alone mode. One immediately obvious advantage over GATED is that the user may now use GRAPHR to transmit a graphics block from the XDS 9300 whose data words are empty, draw the basic picture on the screen with the lightpen, and then translate, rotate, and scale the figure to his specifications before sending the information back to the XDS 9300. Previously, the user would have had to make computations and measurements before writing his program to obtain the desired picture. Even then, a figure might not have appeared exactly as desired, so that additional time consuming measurements and computations had to be made. Similarly, the user may now arrange several figures on the screen in their desired relationships to one another by use of the function switches to achieve the proper configuration in an on-line, interactive manner as opposed to lengthy "hit and miss" techniques.

In addition to their editing capabilities, the function switches, along with the variable control dials and joystick, can now be used as controls for the branching of FORTRAN programs. Of course, they may also be used to directly change a display by assigning the values to a graphics data block word.



Applications of RADIK and the new FORTRAN graphics package will be limited only by the imagination of the programmer. No applications have been lost from the existing system and the new data structures and available hardware open up countless new possibilities.



## V. CONCLUSIONS

A generalized graphics display system, one which would allow a user with a specialized visual display requirement to produce the display with relative ease, would have to meet such general criteria as the following [2]:

(1) It must be on-line or at least closely appear to be so. This tends to reduce trial-and-error frustrations to a minimum.

(2) It must be conversational, in that every user request is met with a response from the computer. This is important in that certain operations may not have immediately obvious results.

(3) It must be versatile by offering facilities both for constructing pictures out of primitive geometries and symbolic figures, and for performing transformations upon such pictures.

(4) It must offer continuity between constructs by having facility for dynamic storage of partial or complete pictures, both internal and external to the computer. A user should be able to store, retrieve, and superimpose previously drawn pictures.

It is felt that the graphics display system at the Naval Postgraduate School Computer Laboratory will meet these criteria, if RADIK is implemented as the graphics and text editor and the required associated changes are made in the XDS 9300 monitor system and subroutine package.



If implemented, the largest contribution that the work presented in this thesis will make to the graphics display system at the Naval Postgraduate School is the increased versatility and flexibility of FORTRAN programs in controlling a display on the AGT/10. This has been accomplished simply by utilizing more fully the available interactive hardware configurations.





```

INTEGER Z
INTEGER FRAME
INTEGER SCALE
LOGICAL CHANGE
DIMENSION ISWITCH(1)
DIMENSION ITDIR(2), IGDIR(5)
DIMENSION FRAME(25)
DIMENSION X(25), Y(25), IMD(25)
DIMENSION DIAL(6), JOY(3)
DIMENSION IDIAL(6)
DIMENSION AJDY(3)
NAMELIST IDEV,IER
IDEV=2
OUTPUT(101) 'TYPE IDEV=1* AND A CARRIAGE RET IF AGT1 TO BE USED'
INPUT(101)
CALL DGINIT(IDEV,IGDIR,5,IER)
IF(IER.NE.0) OUTPUT(101) IER, ' DGINIT'
CALL DTINIT(IDEV,ITDIR,2,IER)
IF(IER.NE.0) OUTPUT(101) IER, ' DTINIT'
DX=0
DY=0
SCALE=7760000B
FRAME(1)=IPAKM(0,10,SCALE)
FRAME(2)=IPACK(DX,DY,0)
DO 50 K=3,25
FRAME(K)=IPACK(0,0,0)
50 CONTINUE
CALL GRAPHR(IDEV,FRAME,25,1,IER)
IF(IER.NE.0) OUTPUT(101) IER, ' GBLK1'
1 IF(MOD(IGDIR(1),8).EQ.0) GO TO 1
CALL GRAPHI(IDEV,FRAME,1,IER)
IF(IER.NE.0) OUTPUT(101) IER, ' IGBLK'
CALL UNPAKM(FRAME(1),INT,IOSH,SCALE)
CALL UNPACK(FRAME(2),X(1),Y(1),IMD(1))
CALL DGINIT(IDEV,IGDIR,5,IER)

```



```

DX=X(1)
DY=Y(1)
FRAME(1)=IPAKM(IDSH,INT,SCALE)
FRAME(2)=IPACK(DX,DY,0)
CALL GRAPH9(IDEV,FRAME,25,1,IER)
N=100000
CALL DELAY
CALL DGINIT (IDEV,IGDIR,5,IER)
CALL GRAPHR (IDEV,FRAME,25,1,IER)
DX=-.5
DY=-.5
CALL GRAPH9(IDEV,FRAME,25,1,IER)
DO 100 I=1,15
DX=DX+.1
DY=DY+.1
FRAME(2)=IPACK(DX,DY,0)
CALL GRAPH9(IDEV,FRAME,25,1,IER)
IF (IER.NE.0) OUTPUT(101) IER, ' GBLK1A'
N=100000
CALL DELAY
100 CONTINUE
CALL DGINIT(IDEV,IGDIR,5,IER)
IF (IER.NE.0) OUTPUT(101) IER, ' DGINIT'
DX=0
DY=0
SCALE=000000000B
FRAME(1)=IPAKM(0,10,SCALE)
FRAME(2)=IPACK(DX,DY,0)
CALL GRAPH9(IDEV,FRAME,25,1,IER)
IF (IER.NE.0) OUTPUT(101) IER, ' GBLK1'
N=100000
CALL DELAY
200 SCALE=SCALE+001000000B
CALL VCD(IDEV, IDIAL,DIAL,IER)
DX=DIAL(1)

```



```

DY=DIAL(2)
FRAME(1)=IPAKM(0,10,SCALE)
FRAME(2)=IPACK(DX,DY,0)
CALL JSYSTK(IDEV,JSY,AJBY,IER)
IF(AJBY(1).GT..25) STOP
CALL GRAPH0(IDEV,FRAME,25,1,IER)
IF (IER.NE.0) OUTPUT(101) IER, ' GBLK1A'
N=10000
CALL DELAY
OUTPUT(101) 'LOOPING'
CALL SWITCH(IDEV,ISWITCH,IER)
IF(IER.NE.0) OUTPUT(101) IER,'HEREWEG0'
OUTPUT(101) 'ATXF0RM'
IF(CHANGE(3,ISWITCH)) STOP
OUTPUT(101) 'ATVCD'
IF(SCALE.LT.37760000B) GA TO 200
CALL DGINIT(IDEV,IGDIR,5,IER)
STOP
END

```



```
FUNCTION IPAKM(IDSH,INT,SCALE)  
  IPAKM=LI0R(IHEAD(IDSH,INT), SCALE)  
100 RETURN  
  END
```





```
SUBROUTINE UNPAKM(IMAGE(1),INT,IDSH,SCALE)
  INTEGER TEMP
  INTEGER SCALE
  IDSH=0
  INT=10
  TEMP=LAND(IMAGE(1),00010000B)
  SCALE=LAND(IMAGE(1),77760000B)
  IF(TEMP.NE.00000000B) IDSH=1
  RETURN
END
```



```

LOGICAL FUNCTION CHANGE(Z,ISWITCH)
INTEGER Z
CHANGE=.FALSE.
N0=16-Z
ITEMP=LCRS(ISWITCH,N0)
IF(LAND(ITEMP,00000001B).EQ.0) GO TO 50
CHANGE=.TRUE.
50 RETURN
END

```



\$VCD	PZE	0		
	BRM	9SETUPN		
	PZE	4		
	PZE	0		
	PZE	0		
	PZE	0		
	PZE	0		
	PZE	0		
	LDA	*VCD+3		IS DEV CORRECT
	BRM	DVNBCK		NB
	BRU	VCDDER		STORE IDEV FOR USE BY D/EXEC
	STA	VCDCL+2		YES, SET NEW I/O FLAG BUSY
	STA	FI0BFL		
	LDA	VCD+4		
	STA	VCDXFM+2		
	LDA	VCD+5		
	STA	VCDXFM+3		
	LDA	=5		
	STA	VCDXFM+4		
	LDA	=01000000		STORE CONTROL NB. IN SW01
	STA	VCDSW0		
	LDA	VCD+4		
	STA	VCDSW0+1		STORE FWA IN SW02
	SUB	=017777		CHECK FWA <= 20,000
	SKG	=0		
	BRU	VCDMER		G9 SET ERROR
	E0M	032004		DISABLE BOTH AGT'S
	BRM	DNEXEC		GRAPHIC OUTPUT CALL
VCDCL	PZE	2		
	PZE	0		
	PZE	VCDSW0		SW0 FWA
	E0M	032001		ENABLE AGT1
	E0M	032002		ENABLE AGT2
	LDB	=0		
	LDA	*VCD+3		DEV NB.
	SKA	I0BFL		L90P UNTIL I/O NOT BUSY



BRU		\$-2	
COPY		(4,5)	
BRU		VCDER	
LDA	VCDDER	=1	
STA	VCDER	*VCD+6	
SKU		=0	
BRU		VCDXFM	
BRR		VCD	
LDA	VCDMER	=10	
BRU		VCDER	
BRM	VCDXFM	XF0RM	
PZE		3	
PZE		0	
PZE		0	
PZE		0	
BRR		VCD	
PZE	VCDSW0	0	
PZE		0	
PZE		0	
END			

	SET ERROR FLAG
	BAD DEV N0.
	RETURN
	MEMORY NOT ACCESSIBLE BY INTERFACE
	ERROR EXIT
	ALLOCATE SW0





\$XFØRM	PZE	0	9SETUPN
BRM	BRM	3	
PZE	PZE	0	
PZE	PZE	0	
PZE	PZE	0	
LDA	LDA	=0	
STA	STA	QQ	
LDA	LDA	=1	
STA	STA	I	
LDA	LDA	XFØRM+5	
STA	STA	1PTMØ	
LDA	LDA	*IDUMMY	
LDB	LDB	=0	
FLA	FLA	QQ	
STD	STD	*DUMMY	
MPØ	MPØ	IDUMMY	
MPT	MPT	DUMMY	
MPØ	MPØ	I	
SKR	SKR	1PTMØ	
BRU	BRU	XX	
BRR	BRR	XFØRM	
RES	RES	1	
RES	RES	1	
RES	RES	1	
END	END		

\$XFØRM	1PTMØ
IDUMMY	QQ
DUMMY	I

XX	
----	--

1PTMØ	
QQ	
I	



```

$J0YSTK PZE
BRM 9SETUPN
PZE 4
PZE 0
PZE 0
PZE 0
PZE 0
PZE 0
LDA *J0YSTK+3
BRM DVNOCK
BRU J0YDER
STA FI0BFL
STA J0YCL+2
LDA J0YSTK+4
STA J0YXFM+2
LDA J0YSTK+5
STA J0YXFM+3
LDA =2
STA J0YXFM+4
LDA =02000000
STA J0YSW0
LDA J0YSTK+4
STA J0YSW0+1
SUB =017777
SKG =0
BRU J0YMER
E0M 032004
BRM DNEXEC
PZE 2
PZE 0
PZE J0YSW0
E0M 032001
E0M 032002
LDB =0
LDA *J0YSTK+3
SKA I0BFL

```

J0YCL

```

DEV N0
FIRST WORD ADDRESS
ERR FLAG
IS DEV CORRECT
N0
YES, SET NEW I/O FLAG BUSY
STORE IDEV FOR USE BY D/EXEC

```

STORE CONTROL N0. IN SW01

```

STORE FWA IN SW02
CHECK FWA <= 20,000

```

GO SET ERROR

GRAPHIC OUTPUT CALL

```

DEVICE N0.
SW0 FWA
ENABLE AGT1
ENABLE AGT2

```

```

DEV N0.
LOOP UNTIL I/O BUSY FLAG NOT BUSY

```



BRU		\$-2		
COPY		(4,5)		
BRU		JØYER		SET ERROR FLAG
LDA	JØYDER	=1		BAD DEVICE NØ.
STA	JØYER	*JØYSTK+6		
SKU	JØYER	=0		
BRU		JØYXFM		
BRR		JØYSTK		RETURN
LDA	JØYMER	=10		MEMORY NØT ACCESSIBLE BY INTERFACE
BRU		JØYER		ERROR EXIT
BRM	JØYXFM	XFORM		
PZE		3		
PZE		0		
PZE		0		
PZE		0		
BRR		JØYSTK		ALLOCATE SWØ'S
PZE	JØYSWØ	0		
PZE		0		
PZE		0		
END				









ERROR EXIT  
ALLOCATE SW0'S

SWER  
0  
0  
0

BRU  
PZE  
PZE  
PZE  
END

SWSW0



```

[ USNPGS GRAPHICS/TEXT EDITOR
[ H.D.K., E.L.B.
[ VERSION 2, REV. 1, 6 JUNE 72
[ MODIFIED FROM ATEXT VERSION 8/11/70
[ MODIFICATIONS BY R.H.S. R.F.A.

```

EXPUNGE

```

TITLE      RADIK
ENTRY      RADIK,GATE1,GATEX

MACR01     NUL; NULLL ENDM

```

```

MACR01     IFCHANGE      (AA)
            JPSR          IFC
IREPEAT Q,(AA) SWITCHN0  (Q)
ENDI
ENDM

```

[CALL SUBR.

```

MACR01     IFSWITCH      (AA)
            JPSR          IFS
IREPEAT Q,(AA) SWITCHN0  (Q)
ENDI
ENDM

```

```

MACR01     SWITCHN0      (CC,BB)
DECIMAL

```



```

AA = CC
OCTAL
ENDM
AAVKVKVK + BB

MACRO1
A1VBVK + A2VB + A5VBVK + A3VBVK + A4VB + 0
ENDM

MACRO1
ORIGIN
P (13,106.,11,40.)
P (10,22,37)
ENDM

ZZZ=101
I REPEAT ZZ,(A,B,C,D,E,F,G,H,I,J,K,L,M,N,O,P,Q,R,S,T,U,V,W,X,Y,Z)
ZZ\ = ZZZ
ZZZ = ZZZ + 1
ENDI
P.=120

ENDCORE = 1377
[ PIVOT DEFINITIONS:

CLKPV = 77755; LPNPV = 77760
EPVPV = 77756; EOLPV = 77757
LCGAD = 77735; LCGEA = 77736
LCGEB = 77737; ARSPV = 77771

[EXTRA INSTRUCTION DEFINITIONS:
MD10 = 30000VH; MD11 = 31000VH; AR05 = 25100VH

```

[ADDED CORE FOR DISK SYSTEM



```

MD07 = 270000JH; MD06 = 260000JH; AR11 = 711000JH
MD05 = 250000JH; 0PI0 = 006000JH; ARBR = 621000JH
ARLS = 175000JH; ARRS = 174400JH; DIVI = 164400JH
MPYL = 154200JH
MPYU = 154000JH

```

[ MAIN ENTRY TO PROGRAM

GATE1:  
RADIK:

```

JUMP
MDAR'I
ARMD
JPLS
JPSR
MDAR
ARMD
MDAR'L;
ARMD
ARMD'0
ARMD'0
ARMD'0
MDAR'L;
ARMD
MDAR'L;
ARMD
ARX0'F
ARMD
ARMD
ARMD

```

```

.
RADIK
DEBUG
. +2
$AXINT
$LD
FREE
ENDCORE
TPTR
$0VL1A
$0VL2A
$0VL3A
TBLK
TBLK
GBLK
GBLK
GBLKN
TBLKN
CBLKP

```

```

[SET FREE STORAGE

[SETUP TEXT ALLOCATION PTR.

[UNALLOCATE AMRMX'S OVERLAY AREAS
[INIT. BLOCK LISTS

[RESET NO. BLOCKS

[RESET CURRENT POINTER

```





ARM0	CURFG	[RESET CURSAR FLAG
MDAR'F	CLKS	[SETUP CL0CK SUBR.
ARM0	CLKPV	
MDAR	C1	
ARM0	MODE	
GATEX:	ARX0'F	
	ARM0	
	MD10'0'L	[TURN 0N CL0CK
	1000VH	
	[ START 0F MAJ0R FRAME LOOP	
SA:	MDAR	[SAVE 0LD SWITCHES
	ARM0	
	MDIC'0'H	[SAMPLE NEW SWITCHES
	S5AR'F'H	
	MDAR'A	
	ARM0'B	
	MDIC'A'H	
	S5AR'F'H	
	MDAR'A	[F00T PEDALS
	MDAE'L	
	MDAR	[FP1 - FS1 TEXT EDIT REQ
	ARIR'F	[FP2 - FS8 G0 EDIT
	JUMP	
	0;1;400;401;100000;100001;100400;100401	
	N00P	
	MDAR'0	[SAVE F0R NEXT 0LD SWITCHES
	ARM0	[GET CHANGED SWITCHES
	ARM0	
	MDX0'A	
	ARM0	
	CN3S	



MDAR'F'N	2	[SETUP FRAME COUNTER
ARMD	FTIME	
ARMD'0	FFLAG	[SET FRAME FLAG
MDAR'H	\$GTWD1	
JPLS	SA1	[JUMP IF COMMAND PRESENT
MDAR	DEBUG	
JPLS	•+3	
MDAR'N	0KFLG	[JUMP IF N0
JPAN	SE	
ARX0'F	0KFLG	[RESET FLAG
ARMD	M0DE	
MDAR	3	[GRAPHICS WAIT M0DE
MDX0'F	•+2	
JPLS	SK4	[JUMP IF YES
JUMP	3'2	[TEXT WAIT M0DE
MDX0'F	•+2	
JPLS	SJ4	[JUMP IF YES
JUMP		
MDAR	M0DE	[DISPATCH 0N M0DE
MDAE'L	•+1	
JUMP		
ARIR'F	SG	[DISPLAY M0DE
JUMP	SF	[TEXT WAIT M0DE
JUMP	SF	[GRAPHICS WAIT M0DE
JUMP	SJ	[TEXT SELECT M0DE
JUMP	SK	[GRAPHICS SELECT M0DE
JUMP	SL	[TEXT EDIT M0DE

SB:	
SE:	



SA1:	JUMP	SQ	[GRAPHICS EDIT MODE
	ARRS	3	[GET COMMAND
	MDAR'A'F	77	
	MDX0'F	22	[SPECIAL COMMAND
	JPLS	•+4	
	MD10'A'L		
	JUMP	177777	[G0 D0 SPECIAL COMMAND
		\$93C0X	
	MDX0'F	22'20	[EDIT 0.K.
	JPLS	SA3	[JUMP IF NOT
	ARMD'0	0KFLG	[SET 0.K. TO EDIT FLAG
SA2:	ARX0'F		
	ARMD	\$GTWD1	[RESET COMMAND WORD
	JPSR	\$FINSH	[SET ACCESS BIT
	JUMP	SB	
SA3:	MDAR'N	MODE	[0.K. TO PROCESS COMMAND
	MDAS'F	6	
	JPAN	SB	[IGNORE IF NOT
	MDAR'H	\$GTWD1	[GET COMMAND
	ARRS	3	
	MDAR'A'F	77	[IS IT VCD COMMAND
	MDX0'F	1	[NO, TEST FOR JOYSTICK
	JPLS	N2	[YES, GET DIAL SETTINGS
	JPSR	\$TRVCD	
	ARX0'F		[SET UP LOOP TO OBTAIN
	ARMD	CNT	[ALL SIX VALUES
	MDAR'F	\$TVCD A	



FADD:	MDAE'IL;	-1	
	ARMD'IL;		
	0		
	MDAR'IX		[GET VALUES OF ALL
	ARRS	FADD	[DIALS
	N00P	6	
	ARMD'I		
	MDAR'IX	FADD	
	MDX0'IL;	CNT	
	JPLS	6	
	JPSR	FADD+1	
		\$R0WFW	[GET READY TO QEND ACCROSS
		0	[TO 9300
		\$GTWD2	
		\$TVCDA	
		6	
	JPSR	FSWI	[TRANSMIT THE VALUES
	JUMP	7BLK	
		SB	
N2:	MDX0'IF	1'2	[IS IT JOYSTK COMMAND
	JPLS	N3	[NO, TEST FOR F.S.
	JPSR	\$TRJSB	
	ARX0'IF		
	ARMD	CNT	[SET UP LOOP TO
	MDAR'IF	\$TJSBX	[OBTAIN ALL VALUES
	MDAE'IL;	-1	
	ARMD'IL;		
	0		
FADD1:	MDAR'IX'I	FADD1	
	ARRS	6	
	N00P		
	ARMD'I	FADD1	[NOW GET ALL VALUES





MDAR'X	CNT	
MDX0'L;	3	
JPLS	FADD1+1	[GET READY TO TRANSMIT
JPSR	\$R9FW	[TO THE 9300
	-0	
	\$GTWD2	
	\$TJSBX	
	3	[TRANSMIT VALUES
JPSR	FSWI	
JUMP	7BLK	
	SB	
	2'3	[TEST FOR F.S. COMMAND
MDX0'F	N10	
JPLS	NEWS	[GET NEW SWITCHES
MDAR	TEMP3	[STORE FOR TRANSFER
ARMD	\$R9FW	[TO 9300
JPSR	-0	
	\$GTWD2	
	TEMP3	
	1	
	FSWI	[TRANSMIT TO 9300
JPSR	7BLK	
	SB	
	\$GTWD1	[GET COMMAND
JUMP	3	
MDAR'H	73	
ARRS	10	[RECEIVE TEXT BLOCK
MDAR'F'A	SA4	[SKIP IF NOT
MDX0'F		
JPLS		
	\$GTWD3	[BLOCK 0
MDAR	SA3A	[SKIP IF NOT
JPLS		



MDAR'L'	ENDCORE	
ARM	TPTR	[FREE UP BLOCK STORAGE
MDAR'L'	TBLK	[RESET TEXT BLOCKS
ARM	TBLK	
ARX0'F		
ARM	TBLKN	[IN TEXT WAIT 0R SELECT
MDAR	M0DE	[SKIP IF N0T
MDAR'A'F	1	
JPLS	•+4	
MDAR	C1	[SET DISPLAY M0DE
ARM	M0DE	
ARM	CBLKP	
JPSR	FSWI	[FILL SWI
	1BLK	
JUMP	SB	
MDAS'N	TBLKN	[BLOCK ALREADY HERE
JPAN	SA3C	[JUMP IF YES
MDAR	TPTR	[ENOUGH ROOM
MDAS'F'N	26•	
MDAE'N	FREE	[JUMP IF N0T
JPAN	SA9	
MDAR	TBLKE	[ROOM FOR ENTRY
MDAE'N	TBLK	
MDAS'F'N	3	[JUMP IF N0T
JPAN	SA9	

SA3B:

SA3A:



MDAR	TPTR	[ALLOCATE BLOCK
MDAS'F'N	26.	
ARMD	TPTR	
MDAS'F'N	1	
ARMD'I'X	TBLK	
ARMD	T1	
MDAS'F	25.	[SET POINTER TO BLOCK
ARMD	T4	
MDAR	TBLK	
ARMD	T2	
ARMD	T10	
MDAR	C26.	[SET SIZE
ARMD'I'X	TBLK	
ARX8'X	TBLKN	[INDEX NO. TEXT BLOCKS
ARMD'I'X	TBLK	
JPSR	\$ROWFW	[READ
	0	
	\$GTWD2	
	TBUFF	
	51.	
	\$GTWD1	[GET COUNT
	3	
	T3	
	TBUFF	[GET SIZE
	7	
	CMASK	
	STBL-1	
	T1	[SET SIZE
	TBUFF	[GET INTENSITY



MDAR'A	CMASK	
MDAE'L	ITBL-1	
MDAR'H	T1	[COMBINE
ARIR'F	T1	[SAVE IN TABLE
MDAR'I'0'H	T1	[GET X P0S.
ARMD'I'B	TBUFF+1	[COMBINE WITH Y
MDAR'H	TBUFF+2	[SAVE IN LIST
MDAR'0	T1	[SETUP FETCH PTR.
ARMD'I'X'B	TBUFF+2	
ARMD'F	T5	
ARMD		
SA3E:	T3	[ANY MORE
MDAR'X	SA3F	[SKIP IF YES
JPLS		
MDAR'I	T1	[INSERT E0L
MDAR'0'H	C1	
ARMD'I	T1	
SA3G:		
ARX0'F	T1	[ZERO WORD
ARMD'I'X'B	T1	[END OF ALLOCATION
MDAR	T4	
MDX0	SA3G	[REPEAT IF NOT
JPLS		
SA3H:	\$GTWD1	
MDAR'H'N	40	[GO ACKNOWLEDGE IF NOT TO EDIT
MDAR'A'F	SA3B	
JPLS		
JPSR	FSWI	[RESPOND
ARX0'F	1BLK	





ARMG	NFLAG	
MDAR	C2	
ARMG	MODE	
ARMG'0	SKFLG	
MDAR	T10	
MDAE'L'N'	TBLK-2	
ARLS	1	
DIVI	3	
N88P		
ARMG	CBLKN	
MDAR	T10	
JUMP	SJ5	
SA3F:		
MDAR'I'X	T5	
ARMG'H	T6	
MDAR'X	T3	
JPLS	SA3J	
MDAR	T6	
MDAR'0	CB15	
JUMP	SA3G+1	
SA3J:		
MDAR'I'X	T5	
MDAR'0	T6	
ARMG'I'B'X	T1	
MDAR	T1	
MDX0	T4	
JPLS	SA3E	
MDAR'I	T1	
MDAR'0'H	C1	
ARMG'I	T1	

	[SET TEXT WAIT MODE
	[SET 0.K. TO EDIT
	[COMPUTE BLOCK NUMBER
	[SAVE
	[GET BLOCK POINTER
	[G0 SETUP LINE
	[FETCH WORD
	[SAVE
	[ANY MORE
	[JUMP IF YES
	[GET PARTIAL WORD
	[SET E0L
	[G0 STORE AND FINISH
	[FETCH NEXT WORD
	[SAVE
	[END 9F ALLOCATION
	[JUMP IF NOT
	[INSERT E0L



SA3C:	JUMP	SA3H	IG0 END
	MDAR'B	\$GTWD3	
	MDAS	\$GTWD3	[GET 3*BLOCK
	MDAE'L;	TBLK-2	[GET BLOCK POINTER
	ARMD	T2	
	ARMD	T10	[SAVE BLOCK POINTER
	MDX0	CBKLP	[CURRENT BLOCK
	JPLS	•+4	[SKIP IF N0T
	MDAR	C1	
	ARMD	M0DE	[SET T0 DISPLAY M0DE
	ARMD	CBKLP	[AND CLEAR CURRENT POINTER
	MDAR'I	T2	[SET START ADDRESS
	ARMD	T1	
	MDAS'F	25.	[SET END ADDR.
	ARMD	T4	
	JUMP	SA3D	IG0 M0VE
SA4:	MDX0'F	10'11	[TRANSMIT TEXT T0 SDS
	JPLS	SA5	[SKIP IF N0T
	MDAR	\$GTWD3	[GET BLOCK
	MDAS'N	TBLKN	[SKIP IF VALID
	JPAN	•+2	
	JUMP	SA9	[ELSE, GIVE ERROR
	MDAR'B	\$GTWD3	[GET 3 * BLOCK N0.
	MDAS	\$GTWD3	
	MDAE'L;	TBLK-2	[GET PTR. T0 BLOCK



ARM'D	T3	[GET STARTING ADDR
MDAR'I	T3	
ARM'D	T1	[SETUP STORE POINTER
MDAR'L,	TBUFF	
ARM'D	T2	[GET SIZE CODE
MDAR'I	T1	
JPSR	GSIZ	
ARM'D'I'B	T2	[SAVE
MDAR'I'H	T1	[GET INTENSITY
JPSR	GINT	
MDAR'0'K	T2	[COMBINE
ARM'D'I	T2	
MDAR'I'X'H	T1	[FETCH WORD
ARRS	1	
MDAR'A	M1629	
ARM'D'I'X	T2	[SAVE UPPER PORTION
MDAR'I	T1	[GET WORD
ARRS	1	
MDAR'A	M1629	
ARM'D'I'X	T2	[SAVE LOWER PORTION
MDAR'I'H'N	T1	[EOL
MDAR'A'F	1	[REPEAT IF NOT
JPLS	SA4C	
MDAR'I	T1	[ANY LOWER CHARACTERS
JPLS	SA4D	[SKIP IF YES
MDAR	T2	[BACK UP POINTER
MDAS'F'N	1	
ARM'D	T2	
MDAR	T2	[COMPUTE LENGTH

SA4C:

SA4D:



SA4E:	MDAE'L'N; ARMD	TBUFF-1 T5	[SAVE LENGTH
	MDAR	T2	
	MDX0'F JPLS	TBUFF+50. +2	[SKIP IF NOT AT END
	JUMP	SA4F	
	ARX0'F ARMD'I'X JUMP	T2 SA4E	[ZERO WORD [REPEAT
SA4F:	MDAR MDAR'A ARMD JPSR	\$GTWD1 M1629 +5 \$R9WFW -0 \$GTWD2 TBUFF 0	[GET N0. WORDS  [SAVE [WRITE
	JPSR  JUMP	FSWI 2BLK SB	[FILL SWI [WITH 0.K.
SA5:	MDX0'F JPLS	11'12 SA6	[RECIEVE GRAPHICS FROM SDS [SKIP IF NOT
	MDAR JPLS	\$GTWD3 SA5B	[BL0CK = 0 [SKIP IF NOT





MDAR	\$LD	[UNALLOCATE GRAPHICS BLOCK STORAGE
ARM	FREE	[RESET GRAPHICS BLOCKS
MDAR'L,	GBLK	
ARM	GBLK	
ARX8'F		
ARM	GBLKN	
MDAR'N	MODE	[IN SELECT OR WAIT MODE
MDAR'A'F	1	
JPLS	++4	[SKIP IF NOT
MDAR	C1	[SET DISPLAY MODE
ARM	MODE	[RESET CURRENT POINTER
ARM	CBKLP	
JPSR	FSWI	[FILL SWI
	3BLK	[WITH 0.K.
JUMP	SB	
MDAS'N	GBLKN	[BLOCK ALREADY HERE
JPAN	SA5C	[JUMP IF YES
MDAR	\$GTWD1	[GET COUNT
MDAR'A	M1629	
ARM	SA5D+2	[SAVE FOR I/O
MDAR	TPTR	[ENOUGH CORE
MDAE'N	FREE	
MDAS'N	SA5D+2	
JPAN	SA9	[JUMP IF NOT
MDAR	GBLKE	[ENOUGH FOR BLOCK HEADER
MDAE'N	GBLK	

SASB:

SASB:



MDAS'F'N	3	[JUMP IF NOT
JPAN	SA9	
MDAR	FREE	[SETUP ALLOCATION
ARM	SA5D+1	
ARM'D'I'X	GBLK	
MDAR	GBLK	
ARM	T10	[SAVE BLOCK POINTER
MDAR'X	GBLK	[GET POINTER
ARM	T4	
MDAR	FREE	
MDAS	SA5D+2	
ARM	FREE	
MDAS'F'N	1	[SAVE END POINTER
ARM'D'I	T4	
ARM'D'I'X	GBLK	[INDEX BLOCK NUMBER
ARAR'X	GBLKN	[READ DATA
JPSR	\$R9WFW	
	0	
	\$GTWD2	
	0	
	0	
MDAR'I	SA5D+1	[SETUP INTENSITY
ARLS	3	
ARM	T3	
ARX0'F	T3	
MDAS	1	
ARRS	AMASK	
MDAR'A	T3	
ARM	SA5D+1	
MDAR'I	3	
ARLS		

SA5E:

SA5D:



MDAR'A'H	C1	[GET DASH BIT
MDAR'Ø	T3	[COMBINE
ARMD	T3	[STORE IN T3
MDAR'I'K	SA5D+1	[SET UP SCALE
MDAR'H'A	SCMASK	[MASK
MDAR'Ø	T3	[COMBINE
ARMD'I	SA5D+1	[SAVE
MDAR'I'K'X	SA5D+1	[GET DX
MDAR'H'A	SCMASK	[MASK
ARMD	T5	
MDAR'I	SA5D+1	[SAVE
ARLS	3	
MDAR'A'L;	77777	[GET DY
MDAR'Ø	T5	[COMBINE
ARMD'I	SA5D+1	[SAVE
MDAR'I'K'X	SA5D+1	[FETCH X PART
MDAR'A	M0010	[MASK
ARMD	T5	
MDAR'I	SA5D+1	[FETCH Y PART
ARLS	3	
MDAR'A'H	M0010	[MASK
MDAR'Ø	T5	[COMBINE
ARMD	T5	[SAVE
MDAR'I	SA5D+1	[GET YØVE/DRAW
MDAR'A	C1	
MDAR'Ø	T5	[COMBINE
ARMD'I	SA5D+1	[RESTØRE IN BLOCK
MDAR	SA5D+1	[END ØF BLOCK
MDXØ'I	T4	
JPLS	SA5F	[REPEAT IF NØT
MDAR'I	SA5D+1	[INSERT EØL

SA5F:

SA5G:



MDAR'0'H	C1	
ARM'D'I	SA5D+1	
MDAR'H'N	\$GTWD1	
MDAR'A'F	40	LOAD AND EDIT
JPLS	SA5A	JUMP IF NOT
JPSR	FSWI	RESPOND
	3BLK	
ARX0'F	NFLAG	RESET NEW BLOCK FLAG
ARM'D	C3	
MDAR	M0DE	SET GRAPHICS WAIT MODE
ARM'D	0KFLG	SET 9.K. TO EDIT
ARM'D'0	T10	COMPUTE BLOCK NUMBER
MDAR	GBLK-2	
MDAE'L'N'	1	
ARLS	3	
DIVI		
N00P		
ARM'D	CBLKN	
MDAR	T10	FETCH BLOCK POINTER
JUMP	SK5	GO SETUP CURRENT BLOCK
SA5C:		
MDAR'B	\$GTWD3	GET 3 * BLOCK
MDAS	\$GTWD3	
MDAE'L'	GBLK-2	
ARM'D	T1	GET POINTER
ARM'D	T10	
MDAS'F	1	
ARM'D	T4	
MDAS'F	1	
ARM'D	T2	
MDAR'I	T1	GET STARTING ADDR





ARM D	SA5D+1	[SAVE
MDAS	\$GTWD1	[ADD LENGTH
MDAE'N'I	T2	[CUBTRACT ALLOCATION END
MDAS'F'N	1	[JUMP IF FITS
JPAN	•+2	
JUMP	SA9	[JUMP IF NOT ENOUGH ROOM
MDAR	\$GTWD1	[GET LENGTH
MDAR'A	M1629	
ARM D	SA5D+2	[SAVE
MDAE'I	T1	[ADD ORIGIN
MDAS'F'N	1	[CREATE END ADDR.
ARM D'I	T4	[SAVE
JUMP	SA5E	[GO READ
MDXØ'F	12'13	[TRANSMIT GRAPHICS TO SDS
JPLS	SA2	[IGNORE IF NOT
MDAR	\$GTWD3	[GET BLOCK NO.
MDAS'N	GBLKN	[JUMP IF 9.K.
JPAN	•+2	
JUMP	SA9	[JUMP IF INVALID
MDAR'B	\$GTWD3	[GET 3 * BLOCK NO.
MDAS	\$GTWD3	
MDAE'IL;	GBLK-2	[GET POINTER
ARM D	T1	
MDAS'F	2	
ARM D	T2	
MDAR'I	T1	[GET STARTING ADDR. - 1

SA6:



ARMED	T3	[FETCH FIRST WORD
MDAR'I	T3	[EXTRACT DASH BIT
MDAR'A'H	C1	
ARRS	3	
ARMED	T5	[SAVE
MDAR'I	T3	[GET INTEN.
ARRS	2	
MDAR'A'L'	7777	
MDAR'0	T5	
ARMED	T5	[SAVE
MDAR'I	T3	[GET SCALE
MDAR'H'A	SCMASK	[MASK
ARRS	6	
MDAR'0	T5	
ARMED	T5	[SAVE
JPSR	\$R0FW	[WRITE FIRST WORD
	-0	
	\$GTWD2	
	T5	
	1	
	\$GTWD1	[GET N0 WORDS
	M1629	
	1	
	T5	
	\$GTWD2	[GET BLOCK ADDR
	C50.	[SET 50. WORD LENGTH
	SA6B+2	
	49.	
	T6	[SETUP WORD COUNT
	TBUFF-1	
	T7	[SET STORE POINTER
SA6A:		
MDAR'F'N		
ARMED		
MDAR'F		
ARMED		



SA6C:	MDAR'I'H'X	T3	[FETCH LEFT PORTION
	ARLS	3	
	MDAR'A'K	M1828	
	ARM'D'I'X'K	T7	[SAVE
	MDAR'I	T3	[FETCH RIGHT PART
	ARRS	3	
	MDAR'A	M1828	
	MDAR'Ø'I	T7	[COMBINE
	ARM'D'I	T7	
	MDAR'I	T3	[GET MOVE/DRAW
	MDAR'A	C1	
	MDAR'Ø'I	T7	[COMBINE
	ARM'D'I	T7	[SAVE
	MDAR'X	T6	[END 9F SECTOR
	JPLS	SA6C	[REPEAT IF NOT
	MDAR'N	T5	[COUNT LESS THAN 50
	MDAS'F	50.	
	JPAN	•+3	[SKIP IF NOT
	MDAR	T5	
	ARM'D	SA6B+2	[SET LOWER COUNT
	JPSR	\$R9WFW	[WRITE SECTOR
		-0	
		\$GTWD2	
		TBUFF	
		50.	
		\$GTWD2	
		50.	
		\$GTWD2	
		50.	
		\$GTWD2	
	MDAR		
	MDAS'F		
	ARM'D		
SA6B:			



MDAR	T5	[REDUCE REMAINING COUNT
MDAS'F'N	50.	
ARMD	T5	[SKIP IF DONE
JPAN	.+2	
JUMP	SA6A	[ELSE, REPEAT
JPSR	FSWI	[FILL SWI
JUMP	4BLK	[WITH DONE RESPONSE
	SB	
SA9:	JPSR	[FILL SWI WITH ERROR CODE
	JUMP	[RETURN
[ DISPLAY MODE ENTRY		
SG:	IFCHANGE ((1,SD),(2,SC))	
	JUMP	
	SF	
SD:	C4	[SET TEXT SELECT MODE
MDAR	MODE	
ARMD	NFLAG	[RESET NEW FLAG
ARMD	TBLK	[ANY BLOCKS
MDAR	TBLK	
MDX0'F	.+2	[SKIP IF YES
JPLS		
JUMP	SJ3	[ELSE, SETUP NEW BLOCK





MDAR	C1	[SET BLOCK 1
ARM D	CBLKN	
MDAR'L	TBLK+1	[SETUP BLOCK 1 POINTER
JUMP	SJ5	
SC:		
MDAR	C5	[SET GRAPHICS SELECT MODE
ARM D	MØDE	
ARM D	NFLAG	[RESET NEW BLOCK FLAG
MDAR	GBLK	[BLOCK 1 PRESENT
MDXØ'F	GBLK	
JPLS	•+2	[SKIP IF YES
JUMP	SK3	[ELSE, SET NEW BLOCK
MDAR	C1	[SET BLOCK 1
ARM D	CBLKN	[SET POINTER
MDAR'L	GBLK+1	
JUMP	SK5	[GO PROCESS
SZ:		
MDAR	C1	[SET DISPLAY MODE
ARM D	MØDE	
ARM D	CBLKP	[RESET CURRENT POINTER
JUMP	SF	[GO DISPLAY
SG1:	C2	[TEXT EDIT REQUEST
MDAR		



SG3:	ARMD JPSR  JUMP	M0DE WSWI 6BLK SF	[SET M0DE [WRITE SWI [FOR EDIT REQUEST [GO DISPLAY
SG2:	MDAR JUMP	C3 SG3	[GRAPHICS EDIT REQUEST [GO PROCESS
[ DISPLAY ROUTINE ENTRANCE			
SF:	MDAR'F	GBLK	[SET POINTER TO GRAPHICS BLOCKS
SF1:	ARMD MDX0 JPLS	BLKP GBLK SF2	[END [JUMP IF NOT
	MDAR'F	TBLK	[SET START OF TEXT BLOCKS
SF4:	ARMD MDX0 JPLS	BLKP TBLK SF5	[END [JUMP IF NOT
	JPSR MDAR'L MDAR MDAS ARIR'F	PTRAC  TXLIN-1 M0DE	[TRACK PEN [GET ADDR. OF M0DE MESSAGE
	JPSR MDAR JPLS	DTEXT ETIME SF4A	[DISPLAY M0DE MESSAGE [ERROR MESSAGE PRESENT [JUMP IF YES
SF6:	MDAR	FFLAG	[FRAME FINISHED



SF4A:	JPAN	•-1	[REPEAT IF NOT
	JUMP	SA	[GO START NEW FRAME
	MDAR'X	ETIME	[INDEX TIMER
	MDAR'A'F	10	[TIME TO DISPLAY
	JPLS	SF6	
	MDAR'F	ERMSG	[DISPLAY MESSAGE
	JPSR	DTEXT	
	JUMP	SF6	[GO END
SF2:	MD10'L'0		[TURN ON VECTOR GENERATOR
	60740VH		
	MDAR'I'X	BLKP	[FETCH STARTING ADDR
	MDAR'0'L		
	MD05		
	ARM0	E0VPV	[SET VECTOR PIVOT
	MDAR'H	AMASK	[LOAD MASK
	MDAR'I'A	E0VPV	[SET SCALE
	AR11		
	MD06'I	E0VPV	[SET INTENSITY
	MDAR'I'H'N	E0VPV	[FETCH DASH BIT
	MDAR'A'F	1	
	JPLS	•+3	[SKIP IF NOT ON
	MD10'0'L'	2000VH	[TURN ON DASH
	MD07'I'X	E0VPV	[SET DX, DY
	MDAR	BLKP	[FETCH BLOCK POINTER
	MDX0	CBCLKP	[CURRENT BLOCK
	JPLS	SF3	[SKIP IF NOT



MD06'F	17777	[SET HIGH INTENSITY
MDAR'F	PENS	[ENABLE LIGHT PEN
ARM	LPNPV	
MD10'0'L		
36VH		
SF3:		
ARX0'F	DSD0N	[RESET DISPLAY DONE FLAG
ARM	E0LS	[SET E0L INTERRUPT
MDAR'F	E0LPV	
ARM	E0VPV	[STRT DISPLAY
MDIR'X		
MDAR'N	DSD0N	[DONE
JAN	•-1	
MDAR'F	NULX	[NULL LIGHT PEN
ARM	LPNPV	
MD10'A'L		[TURN OFF AVG
01740VH		[CURRENT BLOCK
MDAR	BLKP	
MDX0	CBLKP	
JPLS	•+2	
JPSR	PTRAC	[TRACK PEN IF YES
MDAR	BLKP	[UP P9INTER
MDAS'F	2	
JUMP	SF1	[GO TRY AGAIN
MDAR'X	BLKP	[INDEX P0INTER
MDX0	CBLKP	[CURRENT BLOCK
JPLS	SF7	[JUMP IF NOT
SF5:		





MDAR'F	CRLIN-1	[DISPLAY CURRENT LINE
JPSR	DTEXT	
JUMP	SF8	
MDAR'I	BLKP	[DISPLAY NORMAL LINE
JPSR	DTEXT	
MDAR	BLKP	[INCREMENT POINTER
MDAS'F	2	
JUMP	SF4	[GO TRY AGAIN
[ ENTRY FOR TEXT SELECT MODE		
SJ:	IFCHANGE ((5,SJ1),(6,SJ2),(7,SJ3),(8,SG1),(4,SZ)))	
	JUMP	SF
SJ4:	C6	[SET TEXT EDIT MODE
MDAR	M0DE	
ARM0	CBLKN	[GET BLOCK NO. ASCII
MDAR	GASCI	
JPSR	TXL6A	
ARM0	CRLIN	[GET SIZE ASCII
MDAR	GSIZ	
JPSR	GASCI	
JPSR	TXL6B	[SAVE
ARM0	CRLIN+1	[GET X POS ASCII
MDAR	1	
ARRS	CMASK	
MDAR'A	15.	
MDAS'F'N	GASCI	
JPSR	TXL6C	
ARM0		



MDAR	CRLIN+2	[GET Y POS ASCII
ARRS	1	
MDAR'A	CMASK	
MDAS'F'N	22.	
ARRS	1	
JPSR	GASCI	
ARMD	TXL6D	
MDAR'B	C137	[INSERT CURSAR
ARMD	CRLIN+3	
MDAR'F	CRLIN+3	[SET POINTER
ARMD	CP9S	
MDAR'F'N	7	[SETUP CURSAR COUNTER
ARMD	CURCT	
MDAR'F'N	4	
ARMD	REPT	[SET REPEAT COUNTER
MDAR'N	NFLAG	[NEW BLOCK
JPAN	SJ4A	[JUMP IF NOT
MDAR	TBLK	[UP ALLOCATION POINTER
MDAS'F	3	
ARMD	TBLK	
MDAR	TPTR	
MDAS'F'N	26.	
ARMD	TPTR	
ARAR'X	TBLKN	
MDAR'L		[SETUP FOREGROUND/BACKGROUND
JUMP	SF	
ARMD	\$WT1	
ARX0'F		
ARMD	CFLAG	[RESET CHARACTER FLAG
JPSR	\$ICHTY	[INPUT CHARACTER
SJ4A:		
SJ4B:		



MDBR	2	FETCH CHARACTER
MDBR'A	\$TTYC	
BRMD	CMASK	
ARMD'0	CHAR	SAVE CHARACTER
JUMP	CFLAG	SET CHARACTER FLAG
	SJ4B	GO GET ANOTHER
MDAR	TBLKN	ANY MORE BLOCKS
MDX0	CBLKN	
JPLS	•+2	SKIP IF YES
JUMP	SF	
MDAR	NFLAG	NEW BLOCK
JPAN	SF	SKIP IF YES
ARAR'X	CBLKN	INDEX BLOCK NUMBER
MDAR	CBLKP	UP P9INTER
MDAS'F	3	
ARMD	CBLKP	FETCH ADDR. 0F BLOCK
MDAR'I	CBLKP	
ARMD	T1	SETUP LINE P9INTER
MDAR'F	CRLIN+3	
ARMD	T2	FETCH FIRST WORD
MDAR'I	T1	SAVE INT. AND SIZE
ARMD	CRLIN	FETCH X POS
MDAR'I'X'H	T1	MASK
MDAR'A	M1528	
ARMD	CRLIN+1	SETUP Y POS.
MDAR'I	T1	

SJ5:



SJ9:	MDAR'A ARMD MDAR'I'H MDAR'A'F JPLS	M1528 CRLIN+2 T1 1 SJ9A	[CHECK FOR EOL
	MDAR'I'X'K ARLS MDAR'A ARMD'I'X MDAR'I'H MDAR'A ARMD'I'X MDAR'I'K ARLS MDAR'A'H ARMD'I'X'H MDAR'I MDAR'A ARMD'I'X JUMP	T1 2 M2228 T2 T1 M2228 T2 T1 2 M2228 T2 T1 M2228 T2 SJ9	[GET FIRST CHARACTER  [SAVE [GET SECOND CHAR. [SAVE [GET THIRD CHAR. [SAVE [GET FOURTH CHAR. [SAVE [G9 REPEAT [STORE NULLS
SJ9B:	ARX0'F ARMD'I'X	T2	
SJ9A:	MDAR MDX0'F JPLS	T2 CRLIN+100. SJ9B	[END 0F LIST [REPAAT IF NOT
SJ5A:	MDAR'H ARMD ARX0'F	C1 CRLIN+100.	[STORE EOL





ARM0	CRLIN+3	[INSERT CURSAR
MDAR	CBLKN	[GET ASCII FOR BLOCK NUMBER
JPSR	GASCI	
ARM0	TXL4A	
JUMP	SF	
SJ2:	MDAR	[BLOCK 1
	MDX0'F	
	JPLS	[SKIP IF NOT
	JUMP	
	ARM0'H	[RESET NEW BLOCK FLAG
	MDAR	[DECREMENT CURRENT BLOCK
	MDAS'F'N	
	ARM0	
	MDAR	[DECREMENT BLOCK POINTER
	MDAS'F'N	
	JUMP	[GO PROCESS
SJ3:	MDAR	[ROOM
	MDAE'N	
	MDAS'F'N	
	JPAN	[JUMP IF NOT
	MDAR	[ROOM FOR ENTRY
	MDAE'N	
	MDAS'F'N	
	JPAN	[JUMP IF NOT
	MDAR	[SETUP ALLOCATION
	MDAS'F	



ARMD	T1	
ARMD	CBLKP	
MDAR	TPTR	
MDAS'F'N	27.	[SETUP ADDRESS
ARMD'I	T1	
ARMD'0	NFLAG	[SET NEW BLOCK FLAG
MDAR	TBLKN	
MDAS'F	1	[GET NEXT BLOCK N9.
ARMD	CBLKN	[SAVE
MDAR	C26.	
ARMD'I'X	T1	[SET LENGTH
ARX0'F		
ARMD'I'X	T1	
MDAR'L		[SETUP CLEAR COMMAND
ARMD	CRLIN	
ARMD	•+2	[SAVE
ARX0'F		
NS0P		[RESET WORD
MDAR'X	•-1	[INDEX
MDX0'F	CRLIN+100.	[REPEAT IF NOT END
JPLS	•-4	
MDAR'L		[SETUP X POS
P (0,0,11,20)		
ARMD	CRLIN+1	[SETUP Y POS
MDAR'L		
P (0,0,13,24.)	CRLIN+2	[SETUP SIZE
ARMD		
MDAR'L		
P (0,0,0,22)		
ARMD	CRLIN	



	JUMP	SJ5A	[G0 FINISH
SJ6:SK6:	MDAR'F'N	200.	[SET ERROR MESSAGE TIMER
ETIME:	ARMD'L	0	
	JUMP	SF	[G0 DISPLAY
[ GRAPHICS SELECT MODE PR0CESS0R			
SK:	IFCHANGE (((5,SK1),(6,SK2),(7,SK3),(8,SG2),(4,SZ)))		[DISPLAY IF N0 CHANGE
	JUMP	SF	
SK4:	MDAR	C7	[SET GRAPHICS EDIT MODE
	ARMD	MODE	
	MDAR	C0FF	[SET CURSAR 0FF
	ARMD	TXL7B	
	MDAR	CBLKN	[GET BLOCK N0. TEXT
	JPSR	GASCI	
	ARMD	TXL7A	
	ARX0'F		
	ARMD	TXL7C	[RESET FULL
	ARMD	CURFG	[RESET CURSAR 0N FLAG
	ARMD	SVFLG	[RESET SAVED VECTOR FLAG
	ARMD	TEPFG	[AND TRACK ENDP0INT MODE FLAG
	MDAR	CBLKP	[SET P0INTERS T0 ENTRY
	MDAR'A	AMASK	
	MDAS'F	1	
	ARMD	CREND	
	MDAS'F	1	
	ARMD	ABEND	
	MDAR'I	CREND	
	MDX0'I	ABEND	
			[FULL



JPLS	•+3	[SKIP IF NOT
MDAR	CFULL	[SET FULL IN MESSAGE
ARMD	TXL7C	
MDAR'N	NFLAG	[NEW BLOCK
JPAN	SF	[JUMP IF NOT
MDAR	GBLK	[FREEZE ALLOCATION
MDAS'F	3	
ARMD	GBLK	
MDAR'I	CBLKP	[SET CURRENT END
MDAS'F	2	
ARMD'I	CREND	
MDAS'F'N	2	
ARMD	CPTR	
MDAR	TEMP2	
ARMD'I	CPTR	
MDAR	TEMP1	
ARMD'I'X	CPTR	[DX,DY = 0
MDAR'H	C1	[SET EOL IN LIST
ARMD'I'X	CPTR	
MDAR	TPTR	[SET MAX END
ARMD'I	ABEND	
ARAR'X	GBLKN	[INDEX BLOCK NO.
JUMP	SF	[GO DISPLAY
MDAR	GBLKN	[ANY MORE BLOCKS
MDXB	CBLKN	
JPLS	•+2	[SKIP IF YES
JUMP	SF	[ELSE, DISPLAY

SK1:





MDAR	NFLAG	[NEW BLOCK
JPAN	SF	[DISPLAY IF YES
ARAR'X	CBLKN	[INDEX CURRENT BLOCK N0.
MDAR	CBLKP	[INCREMENT POINTER
MDAS'F	3	
SK5:		
ARMD	CBLKP	[SAVE POINTER
MDAR	CBLKN	[GET ASCII FOR BLOCK N0.
JPSR	GASCI	[SAVE IN MESSAGE
ARMD	TXL5A	[G0 DISPLAY
JUMP	SF	
SK2:		
MDAR	CBLKN	[BLOCK 1 CURRENT
MDX0'F	1	[SKIP IF NOT
JPLS	•+2	
JUMP	SF	[ELSE, G0 DISPLAY
ARMD'H	NFLAG	[RESET NEW BLOCK FLAG
MDAR	CBLKN	[DECREMENT BLOCK N0.
MDAS'F'N	1	
ARMD	CBLKN	[DECREMENT BLOCK POINTER
MDAR	CBLKP	
MDAS'F'N	3	[G0 SET NEW BLOCK
JUMP	SK5	
SK3:		
MDAR	TPTR	[FETCH CORE LIMIT
MDAE'N	FREE	
MDAS'F'N	10.	[SEE IF 10 WORDS AVAILABLE
JPAN	SK6	[JUMP IF NOT



MDAR	GBLKE	[ROOM FOR ENTRY
MDAE'N	GBLK	
MDAS'F'N	3	[JUMP IF NOT
JPAN	SK6	
MDAR	GBLK	[ALLOCATE BLOCK (TEMPORARY)
MDAS'F	1	
ARMD	T1	
ARMD	CBLKP	[SET START OF BLOCK
MDAR	FREE	
ARMD'I	T1	
ARMD'Ø	NFLAG	[SET NEW BLOCK FLAG
MDAR	GBLKN	[SET CURRENT BLOCK NO
MDAS'F	1	
ARMD	CBLKN	
JUMP	SK5+1	[GO PROCESS
SL:		
MDAR'N	CFLAG	[CHARACTER PRESENT
JPAN	SM	[JUMP IF NOT
ARMD	CFLAG	[RESET FLAG
MDAR	CHAR	[CHARACTER = RUBOUT
MDXØ'F	177	
JPLS	SL1	[JUMP IF NOT
MDAR	CP9S	[CURSAR AT BEG. OF LINE
MDXØ'F	CRLIN+3	
JPLS	•+2	[SKIP IF NOT
JUMP	SM	[SKIP MOVE IF YES

[TEXT EDIT MODE PROCESSOR







SL3:	JUMP	SM	[GO CHECK SWITCHES
	MDX0'F	6'22	[CHAR = CNTL R
	JPLS	SL35	[SKIP IF NOT
	MDAR	CP9S	[CURSOR AT BEG. OF LINE
	MDAS'F'N	1	
	ARMD	T1	
	MDX0'F	CRLIN+2	
	JPLS	•+2	[SKIP IF NOT
	JUMP	SM	
	MDAR'I	T1	[SWAP CHARACTERS
	ARMD'I	CP9S	
	MDAR	T1	[MOVE CURSOR FORWARD
	ARMD	CP9S	
	MDAR'B	C40	
	ARMD'I	CP9S	[INSERT CURSOR
	JUMP	SM	
SL35:	MDX0'F	22'15	[CHAR= CAR. RET.
	JPLS	SL4	[SKIP IF NOT
	JUMP	SU	[ACT LIKE AN END EDIT
	MDAR	CHAR	[CHECK VALID DISPLAY CHAR.
SL4:	MDAR'A'F	140	
	LSX0	•-1	
	JPLS	•+2	[SKIP IF 0.K.
	JUMP	SM	[ELSE, IGNORE





MDAR	CRLIN+99.	[BUFFER FULL
JPLS	SM	[SKIP IF YES
MDAR'F	CRLIN+99.	[SETUP MOVE P0INTERS
ARMD	T1	
MDAR'F	CRLIN+98.	
ARMD	T2	

SL5:

MDAR'I	T2	[MOVE CHARACTER UP
ARMD'I	T1	
MDAR	T2	
MDAS'F'N	1	[DECREMENT P0INTERS
ARMD	T2	
MDAR	T1	
MDAS'F'N	1	
ARMD	T1	
MDX0	CP0S	[END 0F MOVE
JPLS	SL5	[JUMP IF N0

MDAR	CHAR	[INSERT CHARACTER
ARMD'I'B	CP0S	
MDAR	C40	[INSERT CURSAR
ARMD'I'X'B	CP0S	
MDAR	CRLIN+99.	[BUFFER FULL
JPLS	•+2	[SKIP IF YES

JUMP	SM	
MDAR	CFULL	[INSERT FULL IN MESSAGE
ARMD	TXL6E	

SM: IFSWITCH (((12,SM1)))



JUMP SN  
MDAR'X REPT  
JPLS SN  
MDAR'F'N 4  
ARMD REPT  
ARX0'F  
ARMD T0LDS

SM1:

[JUMP IF 12. NOT 9N  
[INDEX REPEAT COUNTER  
[JUMP IF NOT END 9F COUNT  
[SET COUNTER  
[RESET SWITCH SAVE

SN:

IFCHANGE ((4,SU),(9,SN1),(10,SN2),(13,SN3))  
IFCHANGE ((14,SN4),(15,SN5),(16,SN6))  
JUMP SP  
CRLIN  
GSIZ 3  
MDX0'F  
JPLS \*+2  
JUMP SP

SN1:

[JUMP IF 12. NOT 9N  
[INDEX REPEAT COUNTER  
[JUMP IF NOT END 9F COUNT  
[SET COUNTER  
[RESET SWITCH SAVE  
[CURRENT SIZE = 3  
[SKIP IF NOT  
[RESTORE

MDAR'X REPT  
JPLS SN  
MDAR'F'N 4  
ARMD REPT  
ARX0'F  
ARMD T0LDS  
IFCHANGE ((4,SU),(9,SN1),(10,SN2),(13,SN3))  
IFCHANGE ((14,SN4),(15,SN5),(16,SN6))  
JUMP SP  
CRLIN  
GSIZ 3  
MDX0'F  
JPLS \*+2  
JUMP SP  
MDX0'F 3  
MDAE'L STBL

SN1A:

[JUMP IF 12. NOT 9N  
[INDEX REPEAT COUNTER  
[JUMP IF NOT END 9F COUNT  
[SET COUNTER  
[RESET SWITCH SAVE  
[CURRENT SIZE = 3  
[SKIP IF NOT  
[RESTORE  
[SET POINTER TO SIZE  
[MASK OUT OLD  
[INSERT NEW  
[SET BACK IN LIST  
[GET NEW NUMBER  
[GET ASCII STRING  
T1  
CRLIN  
AMASK  
T1  
CRLIN  
GSIZ  
GASCI



ARM0	TXL6B	[SET IN MESSAGE
JUMP	SP	
MDAR	CRLIN	[GET SIZE
JPSR	GSIZ	
MDX0'F	1	[SIZE 1
JPLS	•+2	[JUMP IF NOT
JUMP	SP	
MDX0'F	1	[RESTORE
MDAE'F	STBL-2	
JUMP	SN1A	[G0 SET NEW SIZE
MDAR'F	SXT	[SET POINTER FOR X INCREASE
ARM0	T1	
MDAR	CRLIN+1	[GET X POS
MDAR'A'B	CMASK	
MDX0'I	T1	[AT END
JPLS	•+2	[SKIP IF NOT
JUMP	SP	
MDAR	CRLIN+1	[MOVE POINTER
MDAS'I'H	T1	
ARM0	CRLIN+1	
ARRS	1	
MDAR'A	CMASK	[MASK POSITION
MDAS'F'N	15	[OFFSET
JPSR	GASCI	[GET ASCII FOR MESSAGE
ARM0	TXL6C	



SN4:	JUMP	SP	
	MDAR'F	SXT+1	[SET FOR NEGATIVE X MOVE
	JUMP	SN3A	
SXT:	2JH	(96.+15.√B)	
	77775JH	(16.√B)	
SN5:	MDAR'F	SYT	[SET FOR POSITIVE Y MOVE
SN5A:	ARMD	T1	
	MDAR	CRLIN+2	[GET POSITION
	MDAR'A'B	CMASK	
	MDXB'I	T1	[AT END
	JPLS	•+2	[SKIP IF NOT
	JUMP	SP	
	MDAR	CRLIN+2	[ADJUST
	MDAS'I'H	T1	
	ARMD	CRLIN+2	
	ARRS	1	
	MDAR'A	CMASK	
	MDAS'F'N	22.	
	ARRS	1	
	JPSR	GASCI	[GET ASCII FOR MESSAGE
	ARMD	TXL6D	
	JUMP	SP	
SN6:	MDAR'F	SYT+1	[SET FOR NEGATIVE Y MOVE
	JUMP	SN5A	





SYT:	4JH 77773JH	(22.+80.JB) (24.JB)	
SP:	MDAR'X JPLS	CURCT SF	[INDEX CURSAR BLINK COUNTER [G0 DISPLAY IF NOT ZERO
	MDAR'F'N ARMD MDAR'I MDXB'IL, ARMD'I JUMP	7 CURCT CP9S (40'137JB) CP9S SF	[RESET COUNTER [COMPLEMENT CHARACTER  [G0 DISPLAY
SU:	MDAR'I ARMD MDAR'IL, ARMD MDAR'IL 00210JH ARMD MDAR ARMD'I MDAR'H MDAR'0 ARMD'I'X	CBLKP T1 CRLIN+3 T2  2 SU9A CRLIN T1 CRLIN+1 CRLIN+2 T1	[SETUP POINTER TO BLOCK [SET POINTER TO LINE [SETUP SWI WORD 1  [SAVE INT. AND SIZE [SAVE X AND Y P9S
SU1:	MDAR MDAE'N'IL, JPAN	T2 CRLIN+98. SU2	[END 9F LIST [JUMP IF NOT
SU3:	MDAR'I	T1	[INSERT E0L



MDAR'0'H	C1	[GET SIZE
ARMD'I	T1	
MDAR	CRLIN	
JPSR	GSIZ	[SHIFT
ARLS	10.	
N88P		
MDAR'0	CBLKN	[0R IN BLOCK NUMBER
ARMD	SUGA+1	[SAVE FOR TRANSMIT
MDAR	CRLIN+1	[GET X POSITION
MDAR'A'B	CMAK	
ARMD'K	SUGA+2	[GET Y POSITION
MDAR	CRLIN+2	
MDAR'A'B	CMAK	
MDAR'0'K	SUGA+2	[COMBINE
ARMD	SUGA+2	[SAVE FOR TRANSMIT
JPSR	WSWI	[WRITE SWI BUFFER
	SUGA	
MDAR	C1	[SET DISPLAY MODE
ARMD	MODE	
ARMD	CBLKP	[RESET CURRENT POINTER
JUMP	SF	[GO DISPLAY
JPSR	SUS	[GET WORD
JPLS	.+2	[SKIP IF 0.K.
JUMP	SU3	[ELSE, GO END
ARAR'X	SUGA	[INDEX WORD COUNTER
ARMD'B	T3	[SAVE WORD
ARAR'X	T2	
JPSR	SUS	[GET NEXT CHAR
MDAR'0'K	T3	

SU2:



ARAR'B'X	T2	[INDEX AND SHIFT
ARMD'B	T3	
JPSR	SUS	[GET NEXT CHARACTER
JPLS	•+2	[SKIP IF NOT ZERO
JUMP	•+2	
ARAR'X	SU9A	[INDEX COUNT IF NON-ZERO
MDAR'0'K	T3	[COMBINE
ARMD'B	T3	
ARAR'X	T2	[INDEX
JPSR	SUS	[GET NEXT CHAR.
MDAR'0'K	T3	[COMBINE
ARMD'I'X	T1	[SAVE IN BUFFER
ARAR'X	T2	[INDEX POINTER FOR NEXT
JUMP	SU1	[GO TRY AGAIN
SUS:	•	[GET WORD SUBR.
JUMP	T2	[AT CURSOR POSITION
MDAR	CP0S	
MDX0	•+2	[SKIP IF NOT
JPLS		
ARAR'X	T2	[INDEX POINTER IF YES
MDAR'I	T2	[FETCH CHARACTER
MDAR'A'B	CMASK	[MASK
MDIR	SUS	[RETURN
SU9A:	0	



0  
0

[ GRAPHICS EDIT MODE PRØCESSØR

```
SQ:      JPSR      PTRAC      [TRACK CURSAR IF ØN
        IFCHANGE  ((4,SV),(9,SQ1),(10,SQ2),(11,SQ3)))
        IFCHANGE  ((13,SQ4),(14,SQ5),(15,SQ6),(12,SQ9)))
        IFSWITCH  ((1,LTRAN),(2,RTRAN),(5,JTRAN),(6,DTRAN)))
        IFSWITCH  ((3,BIG),(7,SMALL))
        IFSWITCH  ((8,RØTAT))
        JUMP      SR

SQ1:      MDAR'I  CREND      [SET LAST CØRD AS TRACKING CØRD.
        ARMD
        MDAR'I  T1
        ARMD    T1
        ARMD    TRCRD
        ARMD'Ø  CURFG
        MDAR    CØN
        ARMD    TXL7B
        JUMP    SR

SQ2:      ARXØ'F
        ARMD
        MDAR
        ARMD
        JUMP
        ARXØ'F  [RESET CURSAR

SQ3:      MDAR'N  SVFLG      [VECTØR SELECTED
        JPAN      [JUMP IF NØT
```





MDAR	SVPTR	[SAVE SELECTED VECTOR ADDR•
ARMD	TEPTR	
JPSR	RSV	[RESET SELECTED VECTOR
ARMD'0	TEPFG	[SET TRACK ENDP0INT M0DE
ARMD'0	CURFG	[AND CURSAR 0N
MDAR	C0N	
ARMD	TXL7B	
MDAR'I	TEPTR	[FETCH VECTOR T0 TRACK
ARMD	TRCRD	[SET F0R CURSAR
MDAR'A	C1H1	
ARMD	TEPMB	[SAVE M0DE BITS
JUMP	SR	
SQ6:	TRCRD	[SET SKETCH C00RDINATES
	SKCRD	
	SR	
SQ7:		
SQ4:		[SET DRAW BIT
SQ4D:	T3	
	CURFG	[CURSAR 0N
	SS	[JUMP IF N0T
SQ4C:	CREND	[FULL
	ABEND	
	SQ4B	[JUMP IF N0T
SQ4A:	SRVK	[SHRINK TABLE



MDAR'I	CREND	[STILL FULL
MDX0'I	ABEND	
JPLS	•+2	[JUMP IF N0
JUMP	SS	
SQ4B:		
ARX0'F		[RESET FULL
ARM0	TXL7C	[FETCH TRACK C00RD.
MDAR	TRCRD	[RESET FLAG BITS
MDAR'A	CM1H1	[SET E0L
MDAR'0'H	C1	[SET MOVE/DRAW
MDAR'0	T3	[SAVE
ARM0	T2	[FETCH END 0F LIST ADDR.
MDAR'I	CREND	
ARM0	T1	[FETCH W0RD
MDAR'I'N	T1	[REMOVE E0L
MDAR'0'H	C1	[REST0RE
ARM0'I'N	T1	[SAVE NEW VECTOR
MDAR	T2	
ARM0'I'X	T1	[SET NEW END ADDR
MDAR	T1	
ARM0'I	CREND	[FULL N0W
MDX0'I	ABEND	[JUMP IF N0T
JPLS	SS	
MDAR	CFULL	[SET IN MESSAGE
ARM0	TXL7C	
JUMP	SS	
MDAR	C1	[SET DRAW BIT
JUMP	SQ4D	
SQ5:		



SQ9:	MDAR'I	CBLKP	[FETCH BLOCK ADDR
	ARMD	T1	
	MDAR'I	T1	[COMPLEMENT DASH
	MDX6'H	C1	
	ARMD'I	T1	
	JUMP	SR	
LTRAN:	MDAR	CBLKP	[LEFT TRANSLATE ROUTINE
	ARMD	TEMP	[GET FWA AND SAVE
	MDAR'I	TEMP	
	ARMD	TEMP	
	MDAR	AMASK	[MASK AND BRING UP
	MDAR'I'A'X	TEMP	[DX FOR MOD
	ARMD	TEMPT	
	MDAR'I	TEMP	[MODIFY DX
	MDAE	XLINC	
	MDAR'A'H	AMASK	[COMBINE WITH DY
	MDAR'0	TEMPT	[PUT BACK IN BLOCK
	ARMD'I	TEMP	[ALSO FOR STND ALGNE
	ARMD	TEMP1	
	JUMP	SF	
RTRAN:	MDAR	CBLKP	[RT TRANSLATE ROUTINE
	ARMD	TEMP	[GET FWA AND SAVE
	MDAR'I	TEMP	
	ARMD	TEMP	
	MDAR	AMASK	[MASK AND BRING UP
	MDAR'I'A'X	TEMP	[DX FOR MOD
	ARMD	TEMPT	
	MDAR'I	TEMP	[MODIFY DX
	MDAE	XRINC	
	MDAR'A'H	AMASK	



```

MDAR'0
ARMD'I
ARMD
JUMP
[COMBINE WITH DY
[PUT BACK IN BLOCK
[ALSO FOR STND ALONE

```

```

TEMPT
TEMP
TEMP1
SF

```

UTRAN:

```

CBLKP
TEMP
TEMP
TEMP
TEMP
UPINC
TEMP
TEMP1
SF

```

```

MDAR
ARMD
MDAR'I
ARMD
MDAR'I'X
MDAE
ARMD'I
ARMD
JUMP

```

```

[MODIFY DY
[PUT BACK IN BLOCK
[ALSO FOR STND ALONE

```

DTRAN:

```

[DOWN TRANS ROUTINE
[GET FWA AND SAVE

```

```

CBLKP
TEMP
TEMP
TEMP
TEMP
DNINC
TEMP
TEMP1
SF

```

```

MDAR
ARMD
MDAR'I
ARMD
MDAR'I'X
MDAE
ARMD'I
ARMD
JUMP

```

```

[MODIFY DY
[PUT BACK IN BLOCK
[ALSO FOR STND ALONE

```

BIG:

```

[MAGNIFY
[GET FWA AND SAVE

```

```

CBLKP
TEMPS
TEMPS
TEMPS
TEMPS
PSCALE
TEMPS

```

```

MDAR
ARMD
MDAR'I
ARMD
MDAR'I
MDAE
ARMD'I

```

```

[MODIFY SCALE
[PUT BACK IN BLOCK

```





SMALL:	ARMD JUMP	TEMP2 SF	[ALSO FOR STND ALONE
	MDAR	CBLKP	[DIMINISH SIZE
	ARMD	TEMPS	[GET FWA AND SAVE
	MDAR'I	TEMPS	
	ARMD	TEMPS	
	MDAR'I	TEMPS	
	MDAE	MSCALE	[MODIFY SCALE
	ARMD'I	TEMPS	[PUT BACK IN BLOCK
	ARMD	TEMP2	[ALSO FOR STND ALONE
	JUMP	SF	
ROTAT:	MDAR	ANG	[ROTATION ROUTINE
	JPSR	\$SVC0S	[PASS ARG TO SNC0S
	MDAR	CBLKP	[GET FWA OF BLOCK
	ARMD	TEMPR	
	MDAR'I	TEMPR	
	ARMD	TEMPR	
	MDAR'I'X	TEMPR	[INDEX PAST FIRST,
	MDAR'I'X	TEMPR	[SECOND WORDS
	ARAR'H	C1	[NOW BRING UP EACH
	MDAR'A	SF	[DATA WORD AND APPLY
	JPLS	TEMPR	[ROTATION OF COORD
	MDAR'I	EMASK	[EQUATIONS AS PER
	MDAR'A	BITS	[CRC HANDLE
	ARMD	TEMPR	
	MDAR'I	77777JH	[SAVE M/D, AND EOL
	MDAR'A'LJ	XTEMP	[BITS
	ARMD	TEMPR	
	MDAR'I	77777	
	MDAR'A'LJ		

ROTA:



ARMD	YTEMP
MDAR	\$C9SN
MPYU	XTEMP
N99P	
ARMD	XC9S
MDAR	\$SINE
MPYL	YTEMP
N99P	
ARMD	YSIN
MDAR	\$C9SN
MPYL	YTEMP
N99P	
ARMD	YC9S
MDAR	\$SINE
MPYU	XTEMP
N99P	
ARMD	XSIN
MDAE	YC9S
ARAR'H'F	
MDAR'A'L'	77777
ARMD	XSYC
MDAR'N	YSIN
MDAE	XC9S
MDAR'A'L'	77777JH
MDAS	XSYC
MDAR'A	RMASK
MDAR'0	BITS
ARMD'I	TEMPR
MDAR'I'X	TEMPR
JUMP	R0TA
IFSWITCH (((11,SR1),(15,SR2)))	
JUMP	SS

SR:



SR1:	MDAR'N	TEPFG	[TRACK ENDP0INT M0DE
	JPAN	ST	[JUMP IF N0T
	MDAR	TRCRD	[FETCH CURRENT TRACK C00RDS.
	MDAR'A	CM1H1	[REMOVE FLAG BITS
	MDAR'0	TEPMB	[INSERT C0RRECT 0NES
	ARMD'I	TEPTR	[SET INT0 VECTOR
	JUMP	ST	
SR2:	ARX0'F	TRCRD	[COMPUTE DELTA Y
	MDAS'H	SKCRD	
	MDAS'H'N	CMO	
	ANX0	LIMIT	[SKIP IF N0T EXCEEDED
	MDAS'N	•+2	
	JPAN	SR2A	[ELSE, G0 INSERT VECTOR
	JUMP		
	ARX0'F	TRCRD	[COMPUTE DELTA X
	MDAS	SKCRD	
	MDAS'N	CMO	
	ANX0	LIMIT	
	MDAS'N	ST	[JUMP IF N0T EXCEEDED
	JPAN		
SR2A:	MDAR	C1	[SETUP F0R INSERTING DRAW
	ARMD	T3	
	MDAR	TRCRD	[SET NEW SKETCH C00RD.
	ARMD	SKCRD	
	JUMP	•SQ4C	[G0 INSERT VECTOR









```
[SET DISPLAY MODE
[RESET CURRENT POINTER
[RESET CURSOR ON
[TRACK PEN
[GO DISPLAY
```

C1  
MODE  
CBLKP  
CURFG

PTRAC  
SF

542

SV9A:

○○○

## C PEN TRACKING SUBROUTINE

$YI = 300;$   
 $MYI = -YI$  77777  
 $SI = 40$   
 $MSI = -SI$  77777

```

PTRAC:
JUMP
JPSR
MDIR
JUMP
MDAR
ANIR

PTCK:

```

• PTCK  
PTRAC

• CURFG  
PTRAC

MDAR'F  
ARM'D  
MD10'G'L  
60776JH

[NULL LIST PIVOT  
RETURN ON AVG



ARX0'F	LPN2	[CLEAR AR 0VF PIV0T
ARMD		
ARX0'F		
ARMD	AR0PV	[SETUP PEN IN ERRUPT
MDAR'F	LPN2	
ARMD	LPNPV	
MD06'F	0	
MDAR'F	PTPT-1	[SETUP OFFSET TABLE PTR.
ARMD	PTRCP	
MDAR	TRCRD	[FETCH TRACT C00RD
ARMD	TRCRP	[SAVE F0R UPDATE
MDAR'A	CM1	[MASK 0UT DRAW
MDAR'0'H	C1	[SET E0L
JPSR	L0D5	
0; 0; 0; 0; 0;		
JPSR	L0D5	
MDAR	TRCRD	[SET F0R DRAWING D0T
MDAR'0	C1H1	
N00P		
N00P		
JPSR	L0D5	
MDAR	TRCRD	[FETCH C00RD
MDAE'L		[MOVE T0 UPPER RIGHT
400VH	400	
MDAR'A	CM1	[REMOVE DRAW
MDAR'0'H	C1	[SET E0L
N00P		
N00P		
JPSR	L0D5	
IREPEAT 0,(7740000401,7740077401,40077401,40000401)		
MDAR	TRCRD	[FETCH C00RDS.
MDAE'L		[OFFSET



```

Q MDAR'0 C1H1
N00P
N00P
N00P
N00P
ARAR'X PTRCP
JPSR L0D5

N00P
N00P
N00P
N00P
MDAR LPN2
JPLS PTCK9
MDAR'F LPV22
ARMD LPVPV
MDAR TRCRD
MDAE'L 500
1750JH CM1
MDAR'A C1
MDAR'0'H L0D5
JPSR

N00CARRET
I REPEAT Q,(115201523,2033,7662401523,7603000501,
7603077301,7662476255,75745,115276255,
175077301,175000501);

CARRET
N00P
N00P
N00P
N00P
MDAR TRCRD

```



```

MDAE'L
G
MDAR'0
ARAR'X
JPSR
ENDI

N00P
N00P
N00P
N00P
MDAR
ARMD
MDAR'F
MD10'A'L
1000JH
ARMD
MDIR

PTCK9:
TRCRP
TRCRD
NULX

[RESET AVG
[NULL LIGHT PEN PIV0T
[RETURN

LPNPV
PTCK
0

PYPT:
SI;MSI;H;MSI;SI;H
145101010;57601777;7671201777;7632701012
7603077700;7632776776;7671276000;57676000
145076770;175077700
N00P; N00P

[ INTERRUPT SUBR. FOR LIGHT PEN

LPN2:
0
LPN2A
TRCRP
PTRCP
TRCRP

ARMD
MDAR
MDAE'I
ARMD

[SAVE (AR)
[ADJUST POSITION
[SAVE

```





[RESTORE (AR)  
[RETURN AND UNLOCK

LPN2A  
LPN2

MDAR  
JUMP'I

LPN22:

0  
LPN2A  
TRCRP  
PTRCP  
TRCRP  
NULX  
LPN2V  
LPN2A  
LPN22

ARM  
MDAR  
MDAE'I  
ARM  
MDAR'F  
ARM  
MDAR  
JUMP'I

LPN2A:  
PTRCP:  
TRCRP:

0  
0  
0

L0D5:

JUMP  
ARM'D'L  
MD05  
MDIR

•  
0  
•-1  
L0D5

[ COMMUNICATIONS SUBROUTINES.....

[WRITE SWI BUFFER SUBR.

WSWI:

JUMP  
MDAR  
JPLS  
MDAR'I  
ARM  
JPSR

•  
DEBUG  
WSWIX  
WSWI  
•+4  
\$R0WFW  
-0  
\$SWIA

[ENTRY

[FETCH AGT ADDRESS  
[SAVE  
[WRITE



WSWIX:	0PI0	0	GIVE INTERRUPT
		3	
		43005	
	MDIR'X	WSWI	RETURN

[ FILL SWI BUFFER SUBR.			
-------------------------	--	--	--

FSWI:	JUMP	.	ENTRY
	MDAR	DBUG	
	JPLS	FSWIX	
	ARX0'F		RESET COMMAND FLAG
	ARMD	\$GTWD1	
	JPSR	\$FINSH	SET ACCESS BIT
	MDAR'I	FSWI	FETCH ADG.
	ARMD	•+2	SAVE F9R WSWI CALL
	JPSR	WSWI	WRITE SWI BUFFER
		0	

FSWIX:	MDIR'X	FSWI	RETURN
--------	--------	------	--------

[SWI BLOCKS TO BE TRANSMITTED:

1BLK:	100VH
2BLK:	110VH
3BLK:	120VH
4BLK:	130VH
5BLK:	140VH
6BLK:	200VH
7BLK:	10VH



[ TEXT MODE MESSAGES.....

[DISPLAY MODE

TXL1: 1VH

[TEXT WAIT MODE

TXL2:

ORIGIN  
P (T,,E,,X,,T.)  
P (40,E,,D,,I.)  
P (T,,40,R,,E.)  
P (Q,,U,,E,,S.)  
P (T,,,,,1)

[GRAPHICS WAIT MODE

TXL3:

ORIGIN  
P (G,,R,,A,,P.)  
P (H,,I,,C,,S.)  
P (40,E,,D,,I.)  
P (T,,40,R,,E.)  
P (G,,U,,E,,S.)  
P (T,,,,,1)



TEXT SELECT MODE

TXL4:

```

ORIGIN
P (T.,E.,X.,T.)
P (40,B.,L.,0.)
P (C.,K.,40,S.)
P (E.,L.,E.,C.)
P (T.,40,M.,0.)
P (D.,E.,40,40)
P (40,40,40,40)
P (40,40,40,40)
P (40,40,B.,L.)
P (0.,C.,K.,40)
O
1/H

```

TXL4A:

GRAPHICS SELECT MODE

TXL5:

```

ORIGIN
P (G.,R.,A.,P.)
P (H.,I.,C.,S.)
P (40,B.,L.,0.)
P (C.,K.,40,S.)
P (E.,L.,E.,C.)
P (T.,40,M.,0.)
P (D.,E.,40,40)
P (40,40,40,40)
P (40,40,B.,L.)
P (0.,C.,K.,40)

```





TXL5A: O  
1JH

[TEXT EDIT MODE

TXL6: ORIGIN  
P (T,,E,,X,,T,,)  
P (40,E,,D,,I,,)  
P (T,,40,M,,S,,)  
P (D,,E,,40,40)  
P (40,40,B,,L,,)  
P (0,,C,,K,,40)  
O  
P (40,40,40,S,,)  
P (I,,Z,,E,,40)  
O  
P (40,40,40,X,,)  
P (40)  
O  
P (40,40,40,Y,,)  
P (40)  
O  
P (40,40,40,40)  
O  
1JH

TXL6A: O  
P (40,40,40,S,,)  
P (I,,Z,,E,,40)  
O  
P (40,40,40,X,,)  
P (40)  
O  
P (40,40,40,Y,,)  
P (40)  
O  
P (40,40,40,40)  
O  
1JH

[GRAPHICS EDIT MODE

TXL7:



```

ORIGIN
P (G,,R,,A,,P,,)
P (H,,I,,C,,S,,)
P (40,E,,D,,I,,)
P (T,,40,M,,6,,)
P (D,,E,,40,40)
P (40,40,B,,L,,)
P (0,,C,,K,,40)
O
TXL7A:
P (40,40,40,40)
P (C,,U,,R,,S,,)
P (A,,R,,40)
P (0,,F,,F,,)
P (40,40,40,40)
O
1VH

```

```

TXL7B:
TXL7C:

```

```

ERMSG:
P (13,106,,11,140)
P (22,37,S,,T,,)
P (0,,R,,A,,G,,)
P (E,,40,F,,U,,)
P (L,,L,,1)

```

[GET ASCII CHARACTERS FOR VALUE SUBR.

```

GASCI:
JUMP
MDAR'A
ARLS
DIVI
N90P
ARMD'H
JPLS

[MASK VALUE
[DIVIDE BY 10
[SAVE REMAINDER
[SKIP IF NOT ZERO

```



MDAR'N	C20	[SET -20 F9R SPACE
MDAS'F	60	[CREATE ASCII CHARACTER
MDAR'A	CMASK	[SAVE
ARMD'K	GAS2	[FETCH REMAINDER
ARX0'F	GAS1	[CREATE CHARACTER
MDAS	1	[COMBINE FIRST CHARACTER
ARRS	60	[RETURN
MDAS'F	CMASK	
MDAR'A	GAS2	
MDAR'0'B	GASCI	
ARAR'B'F		
MDIR		
	0	
	0	

GAS1:  
GAS2:

# [GET SIZE NUMBER SUBROUTINE

GSIZ:	.	[SKIP IF NOT MIDDLE SIZE
JUMP	•+3	
JPLS		
MDAR	C2	[SET SIZE = 2
MDIR	GSIZ	
MDX0'F	(22VB)	[SMALL
JPLS	•+3	[SKIP IF NOT
MDAR	C1	[SET SIZE = 1
MDIR	GSIZ	



MDAR	C3	[SET SIZE = 3
MDIR	GSIZ	
[GET INTENSITY NUMBER SUBR.		
GINT:	.	
JUMP	•+3	[SKIP IF NOT MIDDLE
JPLS		
MDAR	C2	[SET INT. = 2
MDIR	GINT	
MDX0'F	(36VB)	[DIM
JPLS	•+3	[SKIP IF NOT
MDAR	C1	[SET INT. = 1
MDIR	GINT	
MDAR	C3	[SET INT. = 3
MDIR	GINT	
[ RESET SELECTED VECTOR SUBR.		
RSV:	.	
JUMP	SVFLG	[VECTOR SELECTED
MDAR'N	RSV	[RETURN IF NOT
ANIR		
ARMD	SVFLG	[RESET FLAG
MDAR'I	SVPTR	[FETCH VECTOR
MDAR'0	C1	[SET DRAW BIT 0N





ARM'D'I	SVPTR	[RESTORE
MDAR'I'F	DUMMY	
ARM'D	SVPTR	[SETUP DUMMY POINTER
MDIR	RSV	[RETURN
[ PEN INTERRUPT SUBROUTINE		
PENS:	•	
JUMP	ARSAV	[SAVE (AR)
ARM'D	CURFG	[CURSAR ON
MDAR	PENS2	[RETURN IF YES
JAN		
JPSR	RSV	[RESET ANY SELECTED VECTOR
MDAR	EOVPV	[FETCH VECTOR PIVOT
MDAS'F'N	2	[BACK UP
ARM'D	SVPTR	[SAVE
PENS1:	SVPTR	[FETCH VECTOR
MDAR'I'X'N	1	[DRAW
MDAR'A'F	•-2	[REPEAT IF NOT
JPLS		
MDAR'I	SVPTR	[FETCH VECTOR
MDXØ	C1	[MAKE IT A MOVE
ARM'D'I	SVPTR	[RESTORE
ARM'D'Ø	SVFLG	[SET SELECTED VECTOR FLAG
MDAR	ARSAV	[RESTORE (AR)
JUMP'I	PENS	[RETURN AND UNLOCK
PENS2:		
ARSAV:	0	



# [PUSHDOWN CHARACTER LIST SUBROUTINE

```

PSHDN:
  JUMP
  MDAR
  ARMD
  MDAS'F'N
  ARMD
  MDX0'F
  JPLS
  JUMP

  CP0S
  T1
  1
  T2
  CRLIN+98•
  •+2
  PSH2

PSH1:
  MDAR'I'X
  ARMD'I'X
  MDAR
  MDX0'F
  JPLS
  T1
  T2
  T1
  CRLIN+99•
  PSH1

PSH2:
  ARX0'F
  ARMD
  ARMD
  MDIR
  CRLIN+99•
  TXL6E
  PSHDN
  [SET LAST CHAR = NULL
  [REMOVE FULL
  [RETURN
  [SETUP POINTERS
  [END
  [SKIP IF NOT
  [MOVE CHARACTER DOWN
  [END OF MOVE
  [REPEAT IF NOT

```

# [SHRINK VECTOR LIST SUBROUTINE

```

SRNK:
  JUMP
  JPSR
  MDAR'I
  ARMD
  ARMD
  ARX0'F
  RSV
  CBLKP
  SRN9
  SRNO
  [RESET ANY SELECTED VECTORS
  [GET START OF BLOCK
  [SET POINTERS
  [RESET MOVE FLAG

```



SRN1:	ARM0	SRN8	[INDEX TO GET 2ND
	MDAR'I'X	SRN0	[WORDN
	MDAR'I'X	SRN9	
	MDAR'I'I'X	SRN0	[DRAW
	MDAR'A'F	1	[JUMP IF YES
	JPLS	SRN2	
	MDAR	SRN8	[SARED MOVE
	JPLS	•+2	[SKIP IF YES
	JUMP	•+3	[IGNORE IF NOT
	ARX0'F	TXL7C	[REMOVE FULL
	ARM0	SRN0	[SAVE MOVE POINTER
	MDAR	SRN8	
	ARM0		
	MDAR	SRN0	[END OF LIST
SRN3:	MDX0'I	CREND	
	JPLS	SRN1	[JUMP IF NOT
	JPSR	SRNS	[COPY ANY MOVE
	MDAR	SRN9	[SET NEW CURRENT END
	ARM0'I	CREND	
	MDIR	SRNK	[RETURN
	JPSR	SRNS	[COPY ANY MOVE
SRN2:	MDAR'I	SRN0	[COPY THIS DRAW
	ARM0'I'X	SRN9	
	JUMP	SRN3	[GO CHECK END



SRN0:  
SRN9:  
SRN8:

0  
0  
0

SRNS:

JUMP  
MDAR  
JPLS

•  
SRN8  
•+2

MDIR

SRNS

MDAR'I  
ARMD'I'X  
ARX8'F  
ARMD  
MDIR

SRN8  
SRN9  
SRN8  
SRNS

[ANY MOVE SAVED  
[SKIP IF YES

[ELSE, RETURN

[FETCH MOVE  
[SAVE  
[RESET MOVE FLAG  
[RETURN

# L DISPLAY TEXT LINE SUBROUTINE

DTEXT:

JUMP  
MDAS'F'N  
ARMD  
MDIC'A  
MDAR'F  
ARMD  
ARMD  
MD07  
MD10'0'L  
40760VH  
MD05  
ARX8'F

•  
1  
LCGAD  
CM14  
LCGS  
LCGEA  
LCGEB  
ZER0  
  
ZER0

[SAVE LCG PIV0T  
[RESET LCG  
[SETUP END LIST PIV0TS  
  
[RESET DX, DY  
[TURN 0N 2D AND SC0PES  
[MOVE BEAM TO CENTER





```

[RESET END FLAG
[TURN ON LCG
[RESET AVG

[FETCH END FLAG
[RETURN IF DONE
[REPEAT IF NOT TIME-OUT

[RESET LCG
[RETURN

```

```

[RESET LCG
[RESET END FLAG
[RETURN AND UNLOCK

```

```

[SAVE (AR)
[INDEX TIMER
[SKIP IF NOT THREE TICKS
[SET FRAME FLAG IF DONE
[RESTORE (AR)
[RETURN AND UNLOCK

```

ARMD	T1
MDIC'0	C10
MD10'A'L	
-40000/H	
MDAR'X	T1
ANIR	DTEXT
JPLS	•-2
MDIC'A	CM14
MDIR	DTEXT

JUMP  
MDICIA  
ARMDO  
JUNPII  
• CM14  
T1  
LCS

```

[ FRAME CLOCK INTERRUPT SUBROUTINE

CLKS:
      JUMP      •
      ARMD     CLKAR
      MDAR'H'X FTIME
      JPN      •+2
              FFLAG
      ARMD
      MDAR
      JUMP'I   CLKAR
              CLKS

```



```

CLKAR:                                0

[ AVG END OF LIST INTERRUPT SUBROUTINE

E9LS:      JUMP      •
            ARMD'0    DSD0N
            JUMP'I    E9LS
[ CHECK SWITCH CHANGE SUBROUTINE

IFC:        JUMP      •
            MDAR      CNGS

IFC2:       ARMD      IFC1
            MDAR'I    IFC
            ARAR'X    IFC
            JPLS      •+2
            MDIR      IFC

            ARMD      IFC9
            ARAR'F'K  VMASK
            MDAR'A    13•
            MDAE'L    •+3
            ARLS      0
            ARMD
            MDAR'L'N

            N00P
            N00P
            N00P

IFC1:

```

```

[SET DONE FLAG
[RETURN AND UNLOCK

```

```

[ENTRY
[FETCH CHANGED SWITCHES

```

```

[SAVE
[FETCH ARG•

```

```

[SKIP IF ARGUMENT
[ELSE, RETURN

```

```

[SAVE
[GET N0•

```

```

[CREATE SHIFT

```

```

[SAVE
[FETCH SWITCHES

```



```

JFAN          JFC2+1      JREPEAT IF NOT ON
JUMP'I        JFC9        JELSE, DISPATCH

```

```

JFC9:

```

```

0

```

```

[ IF SWITCH ON SUBROUTINE

```

```

JF5:          JUMP        JENTRY
MDAR          JSAVE ENTRY
ARM          JFETCH SWITCHES ON
MDAR          JG9 PROCESS
JUMP

```

```

[ NULL SUBROUTINES

```

```

NUL:          JUMP        JNUL
JUMP'I        JNUL
NULX:         JUMP        JNULX
JUMP'I        JNULX

```

```

[ TABLES

```

```

TBUFF:        L9C (.+51.)      JCOMM. BUFFER
P (0,0,0,10)

```



CRLIN:	L0C (.,+100.) P (0,0,0,0,1)	CURRENT TEXT LINE BUFFER
STBL:	22 0 23	SIZE TABLE
ITBL:	36 0 37	INTENSITY TABLE
TBLK:	. (.,+244.)	TEXT BLOCK LIST
TBLKE:	.	
GBLK:	. (.,+154.)	GRAPHICS BLOCK LIST
GBLKE:	.	
TXLIN:	TXL1 TXL2 TXL3 TXL4 TXL5 TXL6 TXL7	MODE MESSAGE TABLE
I CONSTANTS	1000	
ANG:	7777677776	
RMASK:	0000100001	
EMASK:		





XRINC:	00070VH
XLINC:	77707VH
DNINC:	77707
UPINC:	00070
PSCALE:	00070VH
MSCALE:	77706VH
SCMASK:	77760
AMASK:	77777
CMASK:	177
VMASK:	77
ZERO:	0
C1:	1
C2:	2
C3:	3
C4:	4
C5:	5
C6:	6
C7:	7
C10:	10
C20:	20
C40:	40
C137:	137
C26:	26.
C50:	50.
CB15:	40000
C1H1:	1
CM0:	-0
CM1:	-1
CM1H1:	77776
CM14:	-14
CM40:	-40
CFULL:	P (F,,U,,L,,L.)
COFF:	P (0,,F,,F.)

1VH

77776VH







```

CBLKN:
CBLKP:
MODE:
TOLDS:
GLDS:
NEWS:
CNGS:
FTIME:
FFLAG:
EXFLG:
NFLAG:
DSDGN:
BLKP:
CPHS:
CURCT:
REPT:
CFLAG:
CHAR:
CURFG:
SVFLG:
TEPFG:
CREND:
ABEND:
TRCRD:
TEPTR:
TEPMB:
SKCRD:
DUMMY:
DBUG:
IFPASS1 TYPEOUT '
LENGTH = ' TYPEOUT (.),
TERMINATE
ENDC

```



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## DOCUMENT CONTROL DATA - R &amp; D

(Security classification of title, body of abstract and indexing annotation must be entered when the overall report is classified)

1. ORIGINATING ACTIVITY (Corporate author) Naval Postgraduate School Monterey, California 93940		2a. REPORT SECURITY CLASSIFICATION Unclassified	
		2b. GROUP	
3. REPORT TITLE  RADIK: An Interactive Graphics and Text Editor			
4. DESCRIPTIVE NOTES (Type of report and, inclusive dates) Master's Thesis; June 1972			
5. AUTHOR(S) (First name, middle initial, last name)  Richard F. Ashford, Jr.			
6. REPORT DATE June 1972		7a. TOTAL NO. OF PAGES 137	7b. NO. OF REFS 19
8a. CONTRACT OR GRANT NO.		9a. ORIGINATOR'S REPORT NUMBER(S)	
b. PROJECT NO.			
c.		9b. OTHER REPORT NO(S) (Any other numbers that may be assigned this report)	
d.			
10. DISTRIBUTION STATEMENT  Approved for public release; distribution unlimited.			
11. SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES		12. SPONSORING MILITARY ACTIVITY  Naval Postgraduate School Monterey, California 93940	
13. ABSTRACT  RADIK is an interactive graphics and text editing system designed for use with an ADAGE AGT/10 graphics computer, either in a stand-alone mode, or in conjunction with an XDS 9300 computer. The thesis presents an overview of desirable attributes and capabilities of an interactive graphics display system. A description is given of the graphics display system presently in use at the Naval Postgraduate School Computer Laboratory, along with its apparent deficiencies. Objectives for an improved graphics and text editor are presented, in addition to results achieved and problems encountered while designing RADIK. A brief summary of results and applications is presented and implementation of RADIK is proposed. Computer programs developed during the work are appended for reference.			



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## KEY WORDS

## LINK A

## LINK B

## LINK C

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Interactive Graphics

Computer Graphics

Graphics Displays

Computer-aided Design

Interactive Programs





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text editor.

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